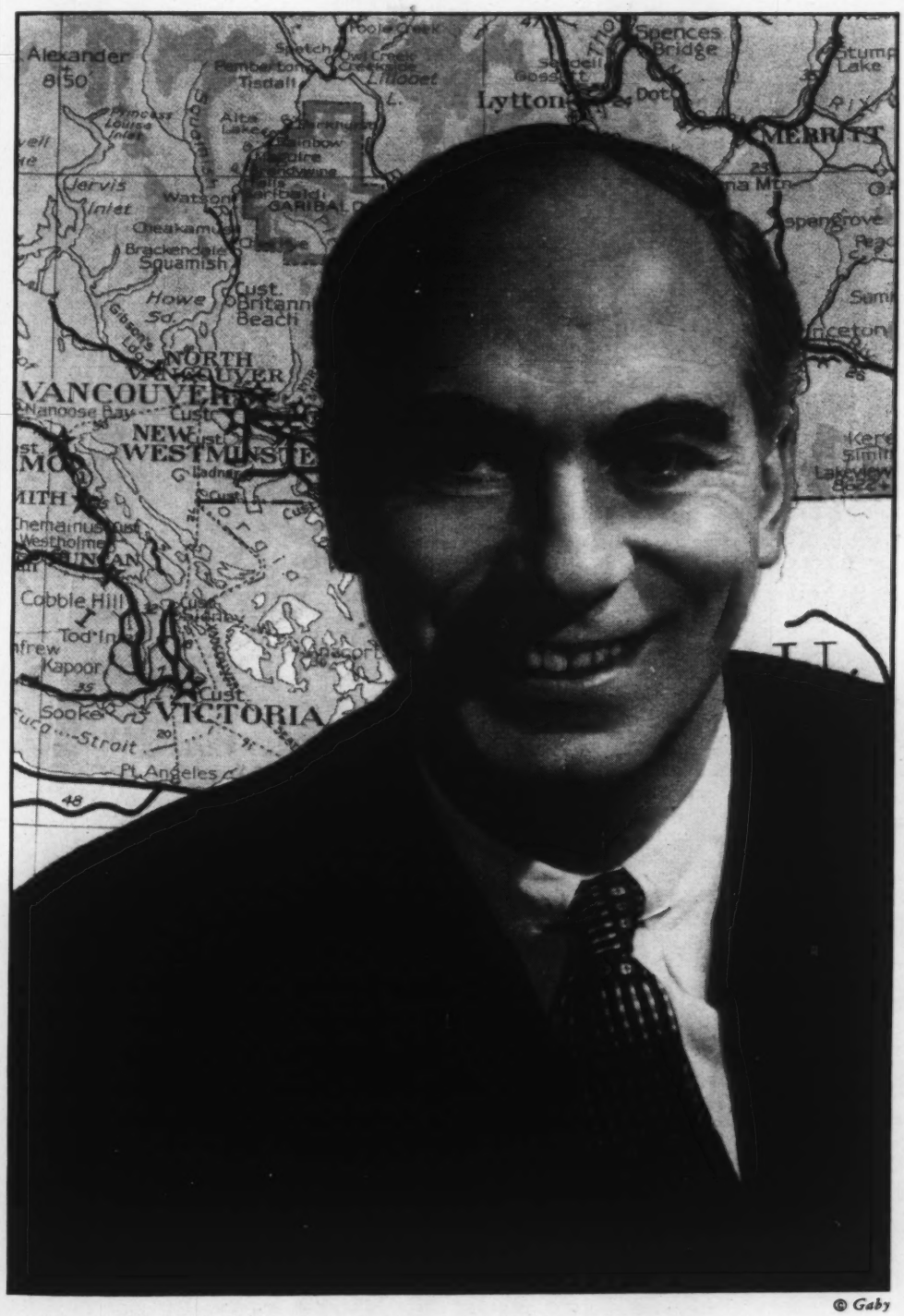
Saturday Night

FEB. 18TH 1956 TEN CENTS



© Gaby

'Dal' Grauer: Power and a Province (Page 13).

The Front Page

SOME Canadians have professed to be shocked by the revelation that this country has been selling arms to nations outside the North Atlantic alliance. Such innocence is charming but scarcely realistic or even reasonable. The quantities sold have been modest, and in any case there is nothing evil about such sales as long as the Government approves of the purchasers and the use to be made of the weapons, and does not try to hide the transactions from public scrutiny. The shocking thing about the Canadian sales is that the Government knew so little about them until Ministers were forced to give proper answers to questions in Parliament.

The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, after some sorry fumbling by himself and Prime Minister St. Laurent, got around to telling Parliament about the principles and procedures adopted to ensure that sales of arms do not add to the troubles of "sensitive areas" or create trouble in less touchy spots. It would have been a reassuring statement if Mr. Pearson had demonstrated earlier that he knew what was being sold and where it was going. There is not a more sensitive area on earth than the Middle East, yet it took the Minister nearly two weeks to give the House of Commons an adequate answer to questions about shipments of aircraft and other material to countries in that explosive part of the world. The amounts sold were too small to disturb

Political Hypnotism in BC
by Stuart Keate: Page 7

1956 *Pathfinder 4-door sedan*

1956 *Laurentian 2-door Sport Coupe*

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the balance of military power in the Middle East, but Mr. Pearson's performance cannot be so simply dismissed. It showed lack of responsibility by the Minister himself and indicated carelessness by the Government as a whole.

Such slipshod behavior by cabinet ministers would be inexcusable under any circumstances. Coming so early in a new session, after a year of drift and contradictory statements of policy by the Government's leaders, it gives new force to the belief that the St. Laurent administration badly needs some revitalizing and unifying force. This should come from the Prime Minister. His is the responsibility of leadership, but apparently he is content to let his colleagues in the Cabinet muck about as they wish. The result is the sort of irresponsibility and mismanagement shown in the matter of arms sales, and there will be no end to it until Mr. St. Laurent either takes a firmer grasp of the reins of leadership or turns them over to someone with stronger hands.

Moment of Truth

THE request of Lester Penney made a fine little "brightener" for newspaper columns dark with paragraphs of doom and gloom. In case you missed the item, Lester Penney was curing a hangover in a Missouri jail a few weeks ago when he asked the jailer to give him a lie-detector test. "I've been drinking for 25 years," he said, "and I think I want to stop. My idea is to take the test to see if I'm lying to myself." It was an amusing story until one realized that that was Lester Penney's moment of truth—the time when, for a terrible instant, a man has a clear look at himself and sees nothing but pretence and dishonesty. It is a moment given to few of us, fortunately for the survival of the species, and about as funny as a pratfall from the top of a skyscraper.

Russian Wheat

TRADE Minister Howe has been able to sell 3.7 million bushels of lower-grade wheat to Poland and may by this time have arranged for shipments of wheat to Russia. This is all to the good; Canada has too much wheat on its hands to be fussy about customers or conditions of sale. But it would be a mistake for Canadians to think that the Communist market can be a steady or expanding one. On the contrary, the Soviet Union during the next few years could become a competitor instead of a customer. Indeed, if the Russians are able to carry out their present ambitious plans, they will by 1961 be using wheat, if not other foodstuffs, as a weapon against the West.

Only a few weeks ago Russia proclaimed a new five-year plan to overtake and pass the West in both agricultural and industrial development. While they have too much ground to make up in that time, it would be foolishness on our part to assume that they cannot come close. In the ten years preceding 1914, Russia replaced the United States as the world's main exporter of wheat, selling around 165 million bushels a year, or nearly a quarter of all the wheat on the export market. In addition, she was accounting for nearly three-quarters of the barley, half of the oats, more than a third of the rye and a tenth of the corn. Then came war, and Russia dropped out of the world market, returning only for a couple of years during the early Thirties. But had the Communists been wiser in their agricultural policies, there is no doubt that Russia could have kept on as an exporter. The population, 135 million in 1914, has grown to 200 million; wheat production has not kept pace—from 740 million bushels to about 1,000 million in 1950. But vast new acreages are being seeded.

Some of the wheat land in southern Russia is now being used to grow corn for a greatly expanded program of meat production. But about 42 million acres of new land have been plowed in the last couple of years, with 27 million acres of it for wheat. Another 35 million acres are to be cultivated by 1960, and much of this will go into wheat. Most of it is probably inferior land, and production will be erratic. Nevertheless, even with low yields per acre, the additional production appears to be much more than is needed for domestic consumption. There will be a surplus unless there are big crop failures.

Russia may not be able to regain the position in the world grain market that she held prior to World War I. But she may well be able to export enough to cause the Western producers serious embarrassment. The men in charge of our marketing policies cannot afford to ignore that probability.

Land and labor may be poor and cheap in Russia but both are plentiful.

Collector's Items

A FRUGAL friend of ours collects bits of speech harvesting them from conversations overheard in public vehicles, shops, restaurants and other likely places. As a hobby he finds it less expensive than collecting stamps or coins and more satisfying than buttons or paper-match covers. He showed us his notebook the other day, and these were the most recent entries: "She had an operation for a cataract, a bad one, but now, thank goodness, her eye has turned the corner"; "He's always after me for saving odds and ends, but it's like this—when you haven't got any you find you've got some"; "That Mrs. Jones has gone abroad . . . yeah, I know she's still here, but she's certainly gone abroad—especially at the hips"; "I always do that first, but this time I did it last and didn't do it at all".

Aid to Education

SOME Members of Parliament have been nagging the Government to do something about the proposed Canada Council, an agency designed to give rude, unlettered Canadians a subsidized culture. The Government, very wisely, has left the Council out of its plans for the present session and would do well to forget about it in the sessions to come. But one part of the job that would be done by the Council must not be forgotten, and that is providing funds for university studies. It was suggested that the Council would set up a system of scholarships, principally for research and post-graduate work. In fact, the Federal Government could do much more, and do it without affecting provincial responsibility for education.

The problems that face the universities need urgent solutions. Any doubter need only read the latest issue of the University of Toronto *Quarterly*. The universities must either expand or severely limit the numbers of students they can accept.

The Front Page continued

There are now about 65,000 students attending Canadian universities. Dr. E. F. Sheffield, director of the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has calculated that in ten years the enrolment will be between 110,000 and 135,000—and that is at a "normal" rate of increase, without taking into account any enlargement of opportunity for young people who should have a higher education but cannot afford it.

The nation needs in increasing numbers men and women trained in the social and physical sciences, the humanities and the arts. To train them, the universities must have more instructors, more libraries, more laboratories—more human material and more plant. It is not the responsibility of governments alone to provide the money required for such expansion; industry also has a heavy responsibility (in Canada too often ignored) in the matter of higher education. But the Federal Government can certainly do much more than it is doing.

Talk with Food

HISTORIANS are pretty well agreed that dinner meetings led to after-dinner speakers and not the other way around, but they have never established with any certainty the reason why people who attend luncheon or dinner meetings believe that the speakers are necessary. One theory is that the speaker saves the diners from the horrible prospect of having to talk to each other. Another is that camaraderie itself is too frivolous a reason for meeting and needs the sobering influence of a speech—the more sober the better. Still another is that it was thought undignified for men of affairs to sit around not even pretending to do anything but blink drowsily at each other while their stomachs tried to assimilate loads of meat, potatoes and pie. Only the more daring students of the ways of society have suggested that the speakers are engaged because the diners are not only hungry for food but thirsty for information. Yet this theory is worth testing, and it could be done by having the speeches before instead of after the meal. There might be a sharp reduction in the number of after-dinner speakers, and indeed, of audiences, but at least there would be fewer depressing instances of men with nothing to say droning at other men too sleepy to listen.

Inevitable Progression

EARLY in September, 1939, as the Seaforth Highlanders were preparing to leave Vancouver to join other units of the First Canadian Division, an old soldier nodded his head at one junior officer and muttered, "That's one civilian who'll be a general before this war is finished". The officer was Captain Bert Hoffmeister, and the old soldier was a sound prophet. Five years later, it was Major-General Hoffmeister — a progression, to those who know him, as inevitable as his steady drive towards the job he took over three weeks ago, chairmanship of the board of the MacMillan and Bloedel lumber empire. Thirty-two years ago, when he was 16, he was a stacker in a Vancouver lumber yard. In 1930 he joined MacMillan's staff as a junior salesman.

Superficially, his story is in the best tradition of Horatio Alger. Actually, the extraordinary Alger luck has had little if anything to do with his success. His are the more usual attributes of men who

Bert Hoffmeister: Ungilded.

emerge from the ruck of business competition: mental and physical toughness and agility, a ruthless capacity for work and concentration on the job at hand, a hunger for greater responsibility and the power that goes with it.

It was typical of him that he should look at the unimpressive headquarters of his $200 million company and laugh, "We're an ungilded lily". The fact that he had repeated a common misquotation would not bother him. There was no mistaking what he meant—and that is what counts. When he took over command of the Seaforths in England, he gathered his officers once a week for instruction in dancing to the music of the regimental pipers. A silly whim? Of course not: it relieved boredom, stirred regimental spirit and pride, attracted attention to the unit and through it to Hoffmeister. But as each promotion came along, he was ready for it; he was one of the better divisional commanders in the Canadian Army.

He is 48 now, still shuns tobacco and seldom takes an alcoholic drink, drives an Oldsmobile, lives in a 10-room house on Vancouver's exclusive Belmont Avenue, has two children (a daughter, 17, and a son, 9) and a mild duodenal ulcer. In his youth a versatile athlete (football, rugger, basketball and rowing), he finds some time for skiing and tossing practice shots at a basketball hoop beside his garage. The rest of it is work, beginning early after a fairly light breakfast (grape juice, porridge and milk). For this he is paid about $50,000 a year.

Bertram Meryl Hoffmeister is at the top now, but not at a dead end. His future and that of his company are still one, and doubtless he has pretty accurate charts for the unit's course for many years ahead.

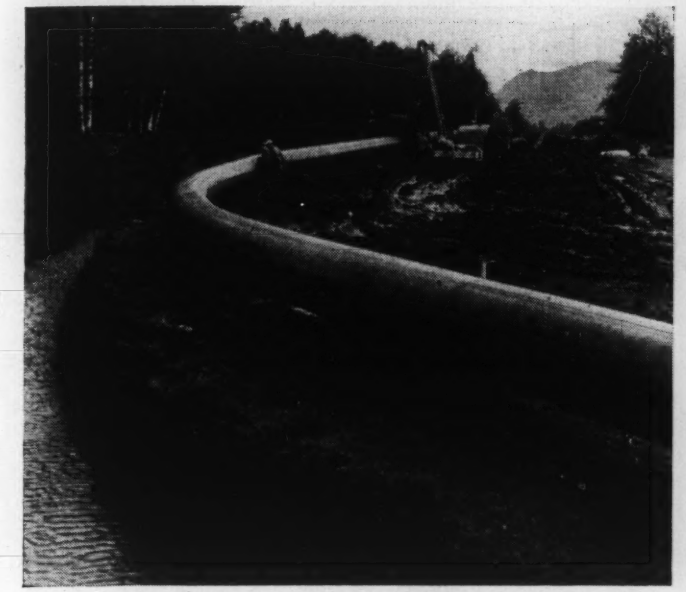
Policing a Border

IT WOULD be a victory for foolish pride over good sense if Canada were persuaded to send troops to the Middle East to keep order along the frontier between Israel and the Arab states. Prime Minister Eden apparently brought the proposal for an international military force with him on his visit to North America. It got a cool reception in Washington, and immediately there were suggestions that Canada, as a middle power with no selfish interest in the Middle East, could take the lead in providing a police force for that bloody part of the world. For Canada to attempt to undertake such a job alone would be the height of folly; to try it under the auspices of NATO would be disastrous; if it needs doing, it must be done by the UN, and the appropriate Canadian share would be token representation on the UN constabulary.

If soldiers are sent to Palestine to act as policemen, they will have all the responsibilities of policemen—not only to prevent the law from being broken but also to take steps to see that the lawbreakers are punished. Let's suppose that an Egyptian patrol occupies ground claimed by the Israelis; the "neutrals" will be expected to stop the Israelis from attacking, on the one hand, and to kick out the Egyptians on the other. If words are not enough, what then?

Settling disputes of this kind, or at least acting with enough wisdom and firmness to stop them from flaring into open warfare, is the responsibility of the UN. It is, primarily, what the UN was organized for, rather than for conducting esoteric researches in remote parts of the world. It is in the UN that the decision must be made whether the prevention of border incidents in Palestine calls for military intervention or the threat of non-military sanctions against aggressors. If the UN is too ineffectual to handle the situation, the fact must be demonstrated.

Canada's reward for policing the border would be blood and tears. NATO has enough troubles of its own without getting mixed up with the disputes of nations outside the alliance. That leaves it strictly up to the UN.

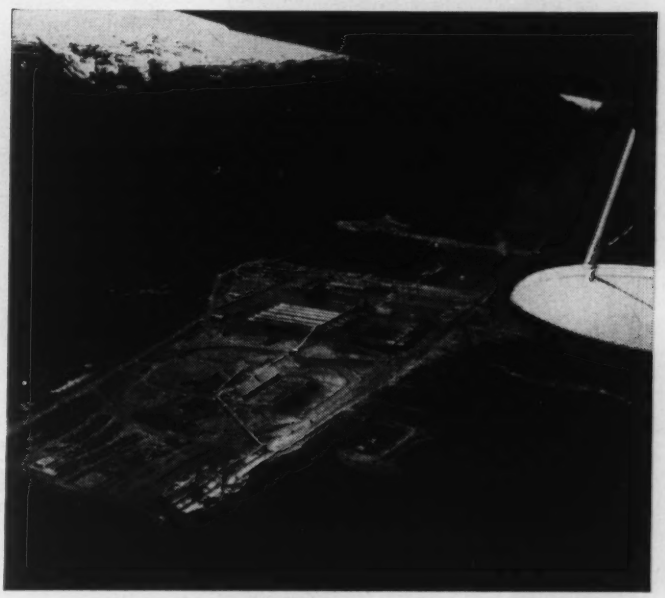


Pipeline will bring natural gas from Peace River.

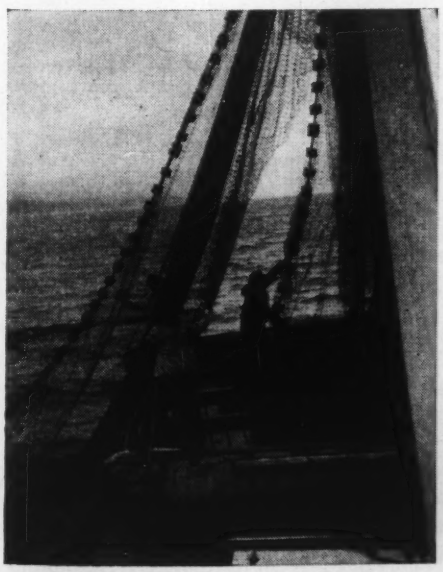
More paper production planned at Powell River.

New Bustle in BC

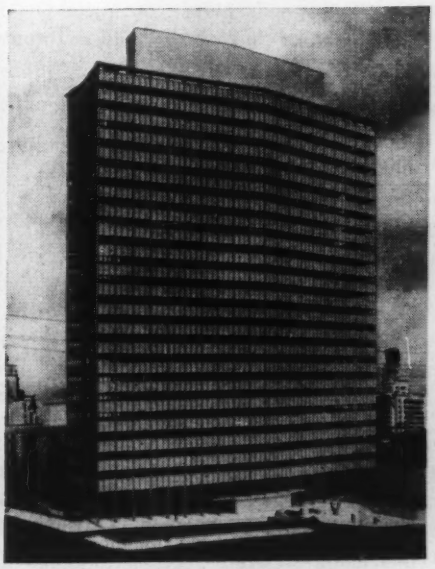
THE PROVINCE has $2 billion of projects either on the drawing-boards or under construction. To the basic products—lumber, paper, fish, minerals—have been added such things as oil and asbestos and the tremendous potential in energy of natural gas and hydro-electric power. Agriculture is capable of producing more than $100 million a year. Tourist attractions are spectacular. The provincial budget this year is expected to nudge $258 million, highest per capita of any province. The political, economic and social developments in this bustling region are given detailed examination by informed writers in this issue.



Huge expansion at Kitimat is already under way.



Fishing is now the fourth industry.



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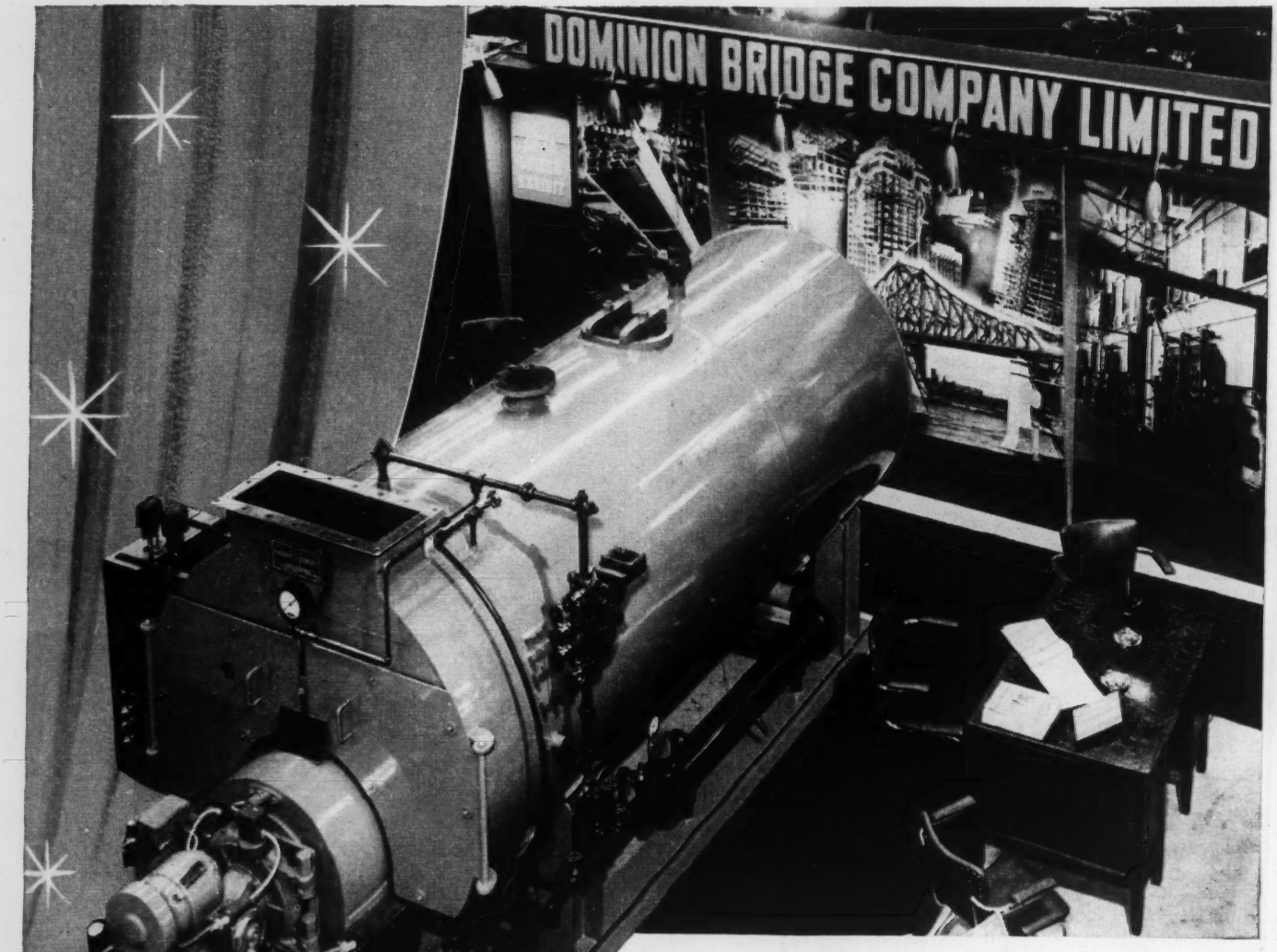

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by Stuart Keate

Political Hypnotism on the Coast

HAVING RECENTLY won two by-elections in a row, the Social Credit government of British Columbia is firmly in the saddle. It holds 28 of the 48 seats in the provincial house—exactly double the number of its nearest opponents, the CCF. The Liberals, having lost a seat last fall, have been reduced to an insignificant rump of four, and there are two independents.

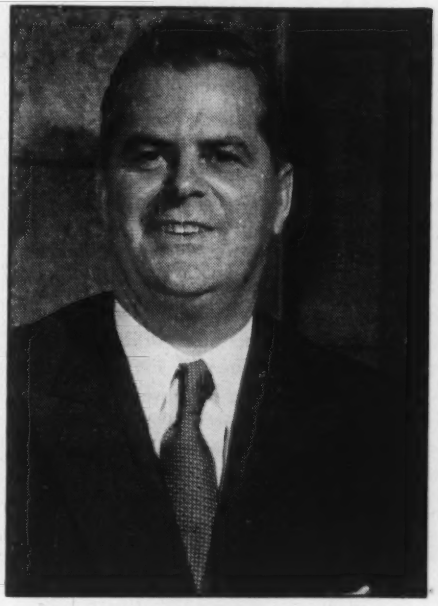
Few of the coast province's political pundits would deny that an election tomorrow would—barring a major scandal—see the Socreds returned with a handsome majority in the House. This, despite the fact that more people vote against them than for them, in each election. But the opposition is so hopelessly split that Premier W.A.C. Bennett may truthfully be said to be winning by default.

The Conservatives, rent by the Drew-Finlayson squabble which only now gives some signs of healing, are for the first time in BC's history without representation in the Legislature. The CCF, lacking the spirited leadership of Harold Winch, and buffeted by extraordinarily lush times, seems ineffectual and adrift. The Liberals—whom Mr. Bennett seems to regard as his chief opponents—have gone steadily downhill since their brief moment of triumph in November, 1953, when young George Gregory defeated the Premier's hand-picked candidate for the cabinet post of Finance Minister, a Vancouver chartered accountant named Einar Gunderson.

While his opponents have been practising this unique intramural form of political cannibalism, Mr. Bennett has emerged as one of the canniest politicians the West has yet produced. For all his fence-jumping, for all his alliance with "funny-money", for all his personal impetuosity and parochialism, the Premier appears to have convinced Big Business that he is their answer to Socialism.

He is, in the best Chamber of Commerce tradition, getting things done. With a restless, finger-snapping impatience, he is building roads, bridges, courthouses and even railways. He is spending more money, and borrowing more, than any other Premier in BC's history. And at the same time, he solemnly assures his constituents, he is reducing the net debt.

A classic example of his reasoning on this line occurred not long ago at the opening of a new courthouse in his home riding of Kelowna. The courthouse, according to the contractors, cost something like $500,000. But at the official dedication ceremonies, Mr. Bennett amazed his auditors by announcing that the new building had, in actual fact, cost not a cent. This was achieved, he explained, by reductions in interest payments on the province's debt.



Premier Bennett: Free-wheeling.

All this caused Bruce Hutchison, the well-known Victoria editor, to observe that this was truly the Social Credit economic philosophy in action. By the same sort of reasoning, he argued, the province would reduce the debt still further by borrowing funds for new courthouses in other ridings.

It also caused Donald Robinson, the new Social Credit member for Lillooet, to remark in his opening speech of the current session that "Rome wasn't built in a day; but if our Premier had been there, it would have".

While this assessment may be attributed to a modest excess of party zeal, Mr. Bennett nevertheless has established Social Credit as a government of action. He has predicted that the southern end of the Pacific Great Eastern railway into Vancouver will be finished this fall and the northern link in 1957. He has also predicted that PGE—unlike most North American railways—will make money and that he may eventually sell it at a handsome profit.

Harold Winch
He's missed.

Deane Finlayson
He's missing.

He has remarked that his government will spend a billion dollars on highways in the next decade, with a view to opening up the rich tourist attractions of the province and thus attracting the well-heeled visitors of Washington, Oregon and California, who will make their contribution via gasoline taxes.

The Premier is building new bridges at Agassiz, in the Fraser Valley; across Burrard Inlet at Vancouver's Second Narrows; at Oak Street in Vancouver, to relieve the heavily-congested airport traffic, and to provide another egress from the city; at Nelson in the Kootenays; and in his home riding at Kelowna, where a floating bridge will span Okanagan Lake.

Monies have been borrowed for the PGE; for the toll bridges, the highways, and for public power. Yet Mr. Bennett keeps assuring voters that the province "will be out of debt by 1962".

The explanation of this extraordinary state of affairs lies in simple budgetary legerdemain. These "contingent liabilities", he tells the people, are not really debt because they will stand on their own feet. The public — as evidenced by its large negative vote—seems only partially persuaded.

Nevertheless, in all these projects Mr. Bennett has been supported by buoyant revenues, which will inevitably become greater as the province is opened up. In recent years it has become apparent that British Columbia "has everything". To its basics of lumber, paper products, fish and minerals have been added dazzling vistas in hydro-electric power, natural gas and oil and asbestos. With agriculture capable of producing more than $100 million a year, and spectacular tourist attractions accompanied by an equable climate, British Columbia is doubtless as self-sufficient as any province in Canada.

At the moment, BC reckons that it has $2 billion of developments either on the drawing-boards, or actually under construction.

Mr. Bennett's budget this year is ex-

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pected to come close to $258 million, the highest per capita of any province in Canada, and double that of many. His revenues last year were $200 million, main sources of which were the 5 per cent sales tax at $58,750,000; tax rentals from the Federal government at $46 million; liquor at $21 million and gasoline at $18.5 million.

A man whose personal zeal has been described as "hypnotic", Mr. Bennett seems to have persuaded the people of British Columbia that they should spend while the spending is good. Save for a few cynics, who have wondered audibly where the roller-coaster ride will end (and who have been dismissed as "crepe-hangers" and spoil-sports), there have been remarkably few outbursts against this free-wheeling policy.

A case in point has been the government's handling of BC's Hospital Insurance plan. The co-insurance feature, introduced by Liberal Premier Byron Johnson, has been abolished and the whole thing tossed into general revenues. To those people who expressed surprise that a supposedly right-wing government would institute the most socialistic health scheme in North America, the Premier has a ready answer: "The sales tax will pay for it. You never hear a word against the Hospital Insurance plan since we took over."

Which raises an interesting question. What precisely *is* the philosophy of the Social Credit government? (*Vancouver Sun* cartoonist Len Norris defines it thus: "Social Credit has the answer—so don't ask any questions".) Is it Conservative, as the Manning government in Alberta is believed to be, operated by a man who was a lifelong Tory until he sensed that "tide in the affairs of men . . ." and crossed the floor?

Since he is supported by industry, and since his close friend and economic adviser, Einar Gunderson, was recently named to the board of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, that assumption is accepted by many voters.

Yet, in answer to a direct question on the floor of the House, Mr. Bennett announced that he believed in the Aberhart principles of monetary reform. (The tongue in his cheek hardly showed.)

If this is a right-wing, business-man's government, how does the Premier rationalize the new tax burdens on industry and his extraordinary socialization of the health plan?

The answer seems to be that this is simply a vote-getting government, which happens to be operating in an era of rich expansion, and at a time when its opposition seems consumed with a death wish.

One fact has emerged from the political revolution in the coast province: Mr. Bennett's ambitions do not stop at the Rocky Mountains. His battle-cry is "On to Ottawa!" And, while he insists that

Arthur Laing: his party washed up?

Ernest Manning is the logical successor to Solon Low as national leader of Social Credit, there are those who believe that Mr. Bennett wants his next-door neighbor to keep the seat warm only as long as it will take to become a throne.

Mr. Bennett has predicted, in opulent moments, that his party will take 90 seats in the next Federal election. At the very worst, he says, they will hold the balance of power and thus control the government.

Amazingly, he concedes that Social Credit cannot hope to win a single seat in Quebec, but this prospect does not discourage him. There will be enough seats in the West, he avers, to set up the same sort of minority pattern that led to the emergence of Social Credit as the dominant power in British Columbia.

His strategy for capturing the nation is now quite clear. Like Maurice Duplessis, he is out to establish Ottawa as the whipping-boy of British Columbia. At the Dominion-provincial tax conference last fall, it is reliably reported that he planned a dramatic walk-out, but finally settled for snubbing the Prime Minister's state dinner. Since that time, he has blamed Ottawa for every Pacific Coast ill and on the eve of the current session of the house called on all parties to "join his party in a fight against the Federal government".

This led to an elegant ticking-off of the Premier by CCF leader Arnold Webster, who reminded Mr. Bennett that he was a Canadian first and British Columbian second, and would not countenance any "Balkanization" of Canada. Mr. Webster's speech was vigorously endorsed by Liberal leader Arthur Laing, who pointed an angry finger at the Social Credit leader and cried: "You're a phoney".

Mr. Bennett's jeering rejoinder was: "The Liberal party is all washed up". On this fond hope he pins his dreams of greater glory.

by Jack Scott

BC: Diesels in the Rose Gardens

THERE IS an astonishing number of people in Vancouver who will tell you that British Columbia came of age as a province on the mild afternoon of last November 26 when 40,000 fans watched the first playing of the Grey Cup game west of Toronto. It is characteristic of a city that has always nursed an inferiority complex about "the east" that this should be so.

In pre-game committee meetings it was not uncommon to hear the earnest voices of young Vancouver businessmen crying, "We've got to show 'em, men!" When the dust had settled and the statistics were added — biggest Grey Cup crowd ever, booziest gang party since Confederation— Vancouver felt like the stand-in who became a star overnight. "We showed 'em, men!" the junior boosters cried as the visitors departed and the chairman of the reception committee went to hospital with a nervous breakdown.

But the Grey Cup game was a superficial symbol of "the new British Columbia" that has shaped so swiftly since the war's end, and the significance of it could be seen in a hundred better places than on the Empire Stadium gridiron.

It could be handily seen across the city's harbor in the suburb of West Vancouver where the new, cedar-siding homes are marching in ridges up the mountainside.

Last month the dreaded sound of a diesel locomotive was heard for the first time there in what the realtors call "Canada's Riviera". The debt-ridden, province-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway was coming through and there was gnashing of teeth. It is an incongruous and hated sight, a right-of-way slashed through a thickly-populated residential area, in many a case elbowing through well-tended gardens.

Since the province's jaunty Premier W. A. C. Bennett first announced the line's construction to connect Vancouver with PGE's present terminus at Squamish, 41 miles up the fiord of Howe Sound, and so provide the first direct rail link with the vast interior, there has been bitterness. Survey stakes were pulled up, neatly stacked and burned. Sand found its way into the gas tanks of the bull-dozers cutting their way through the properties with the choicest views in the municipality.

It was a personal thing, the natural resentment of any home-owner who wakes to find a freight train in his rose garden. But it was also a manifestation of Vancouver's traditional myopia toward the undiscovered, unexploited riches at its back door.

Though the ratio is evening out steadily, nearly a third of the province's population is still compressed into the southwest triangle of the coast known as the Lower Mainland. Their aloofness to the rest of the province has long been resented in the hinterland. A sawmill operator in Prince George, the heart of the interior, says, "Vancouver has always been like a guy in a poker game who holds two aces when he might be holding four". A Vancouver Board of Trade executive says, "There are more people in Wall Street, Bay Street and St. James Street with a knowledge of this province than there are in this parochial town".

But that awareness is growing fast and is perhaps the most significant post-war development in the farthest-west province.

The words "Kemano" and "Kitimat"— embryo northern empire of the Aluminum Company of Canada—are as familiar to Vancouverites as "Stanley Park". No one doubts the prediction that a city of 50,000 will be there within a decade.

In the mahogany-panelled Vancouver or Terminal City Clubs the after-luncheon talk these days will likely turn to the Trans-Mountain Pipe Line, now pumping a monthly 110,000 barrels of Alberta crude across the Rockies and down the slope to the refineries on Pacific tidewater, or the discussion may concern the proposed Moran power development.

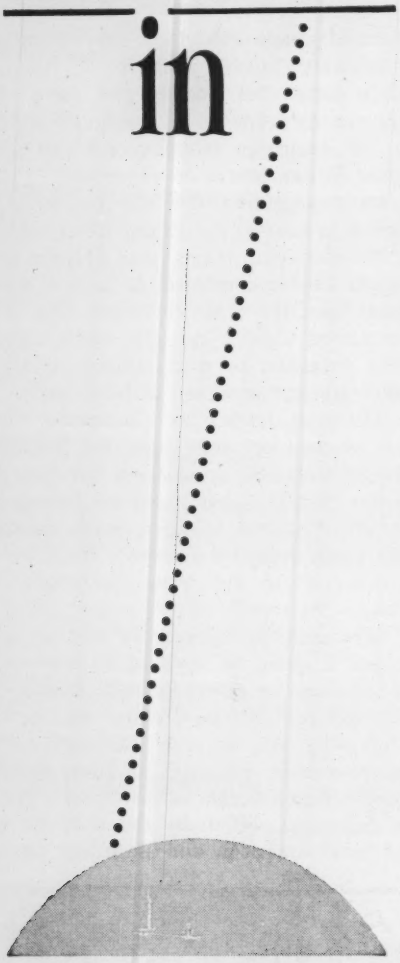
It's a staggering idea, this bid by U.S. capital to harness the Fraser River behind a 700-foot dam, bigger than Hoover and Grand Coulee combined, to form a man-made lake 165 miles in length deep into the fabled Cariboo country, which awaits only irrigation to rival Alberta as Canada's greatest producer of beef cattle.

The plan, backed by Continental Can, has touched off once more the perennial British Columbia controversy between the hydro-electric interests and the fishing interests. Fisheries Minister Jimmy Sinclair has again recorded Ottawa's "unalterable opposition" to any plan that might endanger the river's salmon run.

Whatever the outcome of that struggle —and it could be resolved to everyone's satisfaction by power-financed studies on the fish problem now under way at the University of British Columbia — the hydro-electric potential of this rugged, deep-valleyed terrain of fast-running rivers is enormous and under the watchful eye of both American and Canadian capital.

"Simply ignore 'em, m'dear. Weren't invited, y'know . . .". Cartoonist Al Beaton of The Vancouver Province *reports on trouble in paradise.*

insure in



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A study to develop power projects on the Fraser and the upper Columbia River, where there's no fish problem, has been launched by a newly-formed subsidiary of BC Power Corporation whose president, Dal Grauer, has warned that the province must develop twice as much electricity within six years if it is to keep pace with the present growth of population and industry.

But it is the PGE's painful progress through a tranquil suburb that's turning Vancouver's face away from its superb seascape and at last into the rain-forested interior.

Before the province's hundredth birthday in 1958 "the railway that went from nowhere to nowhere" is expected to reach north from Prince George into Dawson Creek and Fort St. John in the Peace River bloc, rich in wheat, coal and oil, with a straight highball haul into Vancouver.

Even before then the Peace River country will have brought about what one observer calls "the turning point in British Columbia's economic history". Work gangs are pushing through the 650-mile right-of-way for West Coast Transmission's natural gas pipeline from the Peace to the BC-Washington border, there to hook-up with a Pacific Northwest system serving Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California. By the year's end, the Lower Mainland will be linked into the system, using natural gas from New Mexico. By early 1957 the city and the mushrooming central interior towns of the province will be fed "the wonder fuel" direct from the Peace.

The forest industries, which account for 40 cents out of every dollar in BC's industrial income, have continued their steady growth, setting new records last year in timber scaled, lumber sawn, pulp and plywood production.

With metal prices strengthening in the world markets, mining, too, ended 1955 with another all-time record and in this accelerated economy temporary set-backs in agriculture and fishing were absorbed painlessly.

British Columbia workers are still the most militantly unionized, the highest paid in Canada. There's a television set in every third home and eight out of 10 British Columbia housewives throw their washing into electric machines.

There may be, in fact, an embarrassment of riches. Some BC industrialists are urging the provincial government to put the brakes to its $80 million program for highways and bridges this year to free manpower and materials for projects by private industry.

All of this is rapidly changing the face of the province. Vancouverites on their Sunday drives see it in the ever-widening perimeter of Canada's fastest-growing city, in the snarl of the rush-hour traffic nightmare.

It is even more dramatic in the long-neglected interior. Hamlets and towns viewed condescendingly by most city-dwellers as picturesque remainders of the gold rush days are flexing their new muscles. In Prince George, Prince Rupert, Williams Lake, Kamloops, Nelson, Trail, Alberni, Kelowna, up the length of Vancouver Island, through the fruit-growing Okanagan, in the cowboy country of the Cariboo and northward, residential building is setting spectacular new records (70 per cent above 1954 for the province as a whole).

These things may help to account for the scrutable smile of the ebullient Premier Bennett, himself a Kelowna hardware merchant, and his predominantly small-town Social Credit government.

Not even the most optimistic supporter of the emasculated Liberal and Conservative provincial parties or the straggling Opposition, the CCF, can see an end to Social Credit so long as the boom lasts.

Like the Alberta brand, a grass-roots movement following William Aberhart and his fistful of funny money, suddenly made respectable and impregnable by the happy discovery of an ocean of liquid gold, BC's Social Credit movement continues to gather momentum with every favorable barometer reading of provincial prosperity.

The PGE itself, once considered a calculated political risk, is now pretty generally accepted as something that should have been done years ago—and the first scheduled passenger train for the 16-hour scenic run to Prince George is already booked solid.

Meanwhile the province's population continues to grow so fast that the statisticians can talk only of "rough estimates". The latest, at the year's end, was 1,300,000 citizens, or almost double the census figures for 1939; but every train from the east adds to the total.

Many of the new arrivals are older people looking for a mild climate to enjoy their years of retirement (nowhere in Canada are there more of them—15 per cent of the male population is over 60), but many more are young families from every other province, adding to the labor pool and being absorbed almost as fast as they come.

Some go into the steam-heated logging camps where one sign of the times reads, "Drive Slow—Watch for Children", some into the expanding secondary industries of the Lower Mainland, which many observers see as the real indication of economic maturity.

These immigrants from the harsher side of the Great Divide seem to assimilate overnight as British Columbians—a breed recognizable by its tendency to refer to the province as "God's country" and with an unshakable conviction that it has only begun to fulfil its destiny which, be it said, is nothing but the truth.

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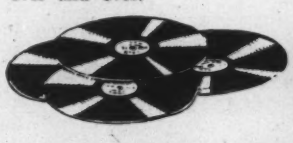

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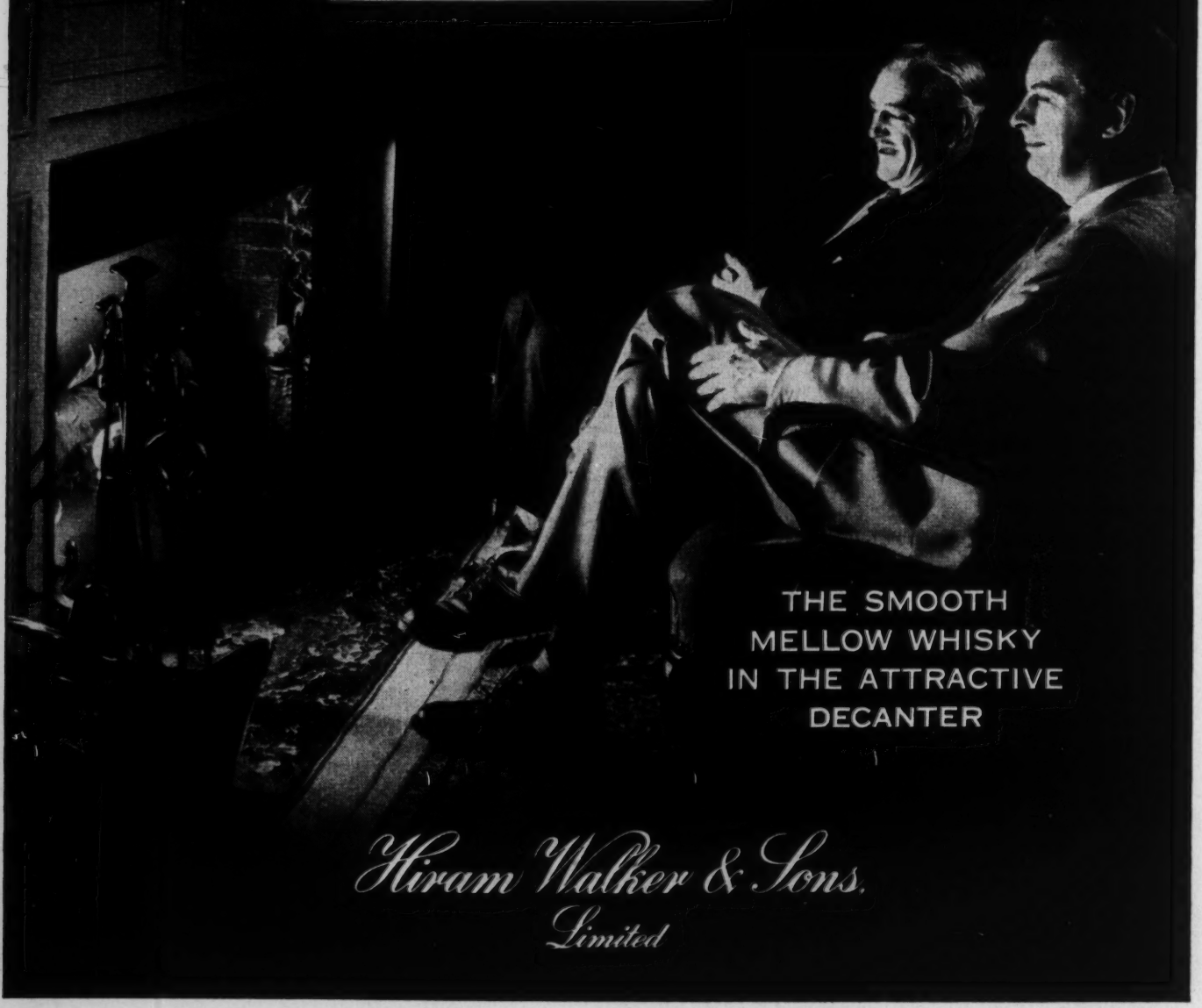

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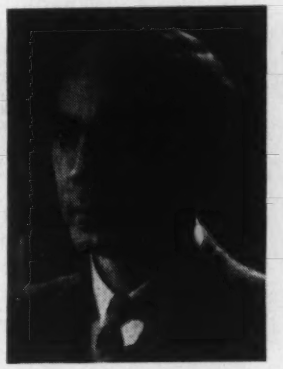
Flood Tide to Fortune

"THERE IS a tide in the affairs of men that taken at the flood leads on to fortune." The tide in the affairs of Albert Edward Grauer was taken back in 1939 when the youthful and relatively impecunious professor of economics left the University of Toronto to join a semi-moribund and dubiously economic company in Vancouver. "I couldn't go much further where I was," he explains, looking into the middle-distance. "I wanted a new field . . ."

For most men it would be seen as a fortunate enough decision, which led on so rapidly to the top of BC Power Corporation, to the boardrooms of the Royal Bank, the Montreal Trust, Sun Life and other profitable concerns. Yet it is one measure of the man who affects to describe himself on occasions as a "simple businessman" that even now some of his friends do not seem quite sure. Perhaps he is really not quite sure himself.



A. E. Grauer

The Grauer background is magnificently archetypal of the West. The father, Jacob Grauer, who died in his late seventies, arrived in British Columbia from Wurttemberg, by way of the United States, at the turn of the century. On Sea Island, where Vancouver Air Port is now situated, he started to breed cattle whose pedigrees have become world famous. He also raised a sturdy family of seven sons and two daughters. He was very much the German patriarch. The five elder boys were brought up to work the expanding enterprise of Frasea Farms. But by the time the two youngest boys started to grow up life was getting easier—though the family suffered from the anti-German hysteria during the First World War.

The traditional German respect for scholarship, strengthened by the mother's influence, expressed itself in aspirations for Albert (or Dal as he came to be known), born in 1906, and his younger brother.

Seemingly maturer than his years, Dal Grauer entered the University of British Columbia when he was only fifteen, and soon attracted attention by his versatile brilliance. He became President of the Students' Council, defeating a returned veteran, took an Arts Degree, started post-graduate work at the University of California and then won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford. In the 1928 Olympics he played lacrosse for Canada. At University College, Oxford, he managed to take a degree in jurisprudence while completing his PhD from California.

He returned to a law firm in Vancouver, where he was called to the bar in 1930. But after the experiences and successes of the wider world, the humdrum routine of a small law-office—"long arguments about the ownership of a cow"—did not appeal to him. He had academic offers from California and Toronto. California was better-paying, nearer home and probably more congenial. He chose Toronto. And there, starting as a lecturer in Political Economy in 1931, he came under the influence of the late E. J. Urwick, who was Director of the Department at the time. Urwick was not only an academic economist but a man of saintly character and a social worker with practical experience in the slums of London.

Grauer soon gravitated to the School of Social Science of which Urwick was temporarily in charge. And when Urwick retired in 1937, his protegé stepped into his shoes as Director of the Department of Social Science, a full professor at the age of 31. In spite of serious illness, he soon made a name for himself by four reports for the Rowell-Sirois Commission—on Public Health, Labor, Housing and Social Insurance. It has been darkly hinted that he was "a bit of a Red" at this time and probably the latter-day champion of "free enterprise" did express views which the responsibilities of big business have led him to modify. But the reports reveal only an academic liberal influenced by the movement towards greater social planning.

The abandonment of his university career came as something of a surprise to his colleagues. Perhaps in his character there has always been a conflict between the shrewd, practical nature of his Suabian father and the more intellectual, artistic influence of his mother (who is still alive at the age of 90). As Urwick pointed out in his book *The Values of Life*, social "science" is something of a hybrid. Someone so gifted and perceptive as Grauer must have concluded that he should soon choose between a purely academic field and a really practical career. He had not yet showed any real evidence of original thinking, but he was already well regarded as a competent administrator and popular lecturer. There were also more mundane considerations. He had married in 1933 and had started

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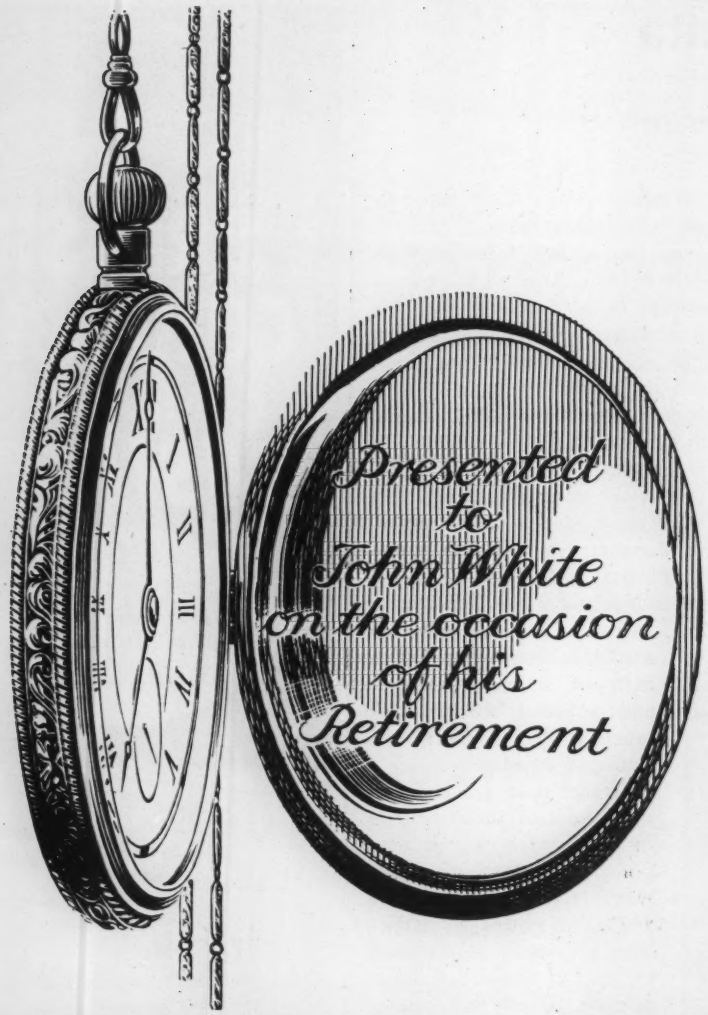

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The 69th Annual Report also shows that during 1955 41,000 people purchased $301,290,928 of new insurance to provide for tomorrow. More than 460,000 people now own Manufacturers Life policies providing $2,112,342,597 in insurance and retirement protection. Their plans for tomorrow's security are safeguarded by assets of $652,780,092.

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2-56

a family — he has three boys and three girls today.

At any rate the offer was something of a challenge. BC Electric Railway, incorporated nine years before Grauer was born, had long suffered from overseas control. Its organization and finances were as creaky as its street-cars. There were widespread demands for public ownership and if, as seemed quite likely, the CCF got into power at Victoria, the transfer was a foregone conclusion. However, the decision was taken by the Montreal Trust and other investors to plan for the post-war era and groom a new chief.

In 1944 Grauer became executive vice-president of BC Electric, and of the newly-formed holding company, BC Power Corporation. The same year the company embarked on a $50 million plan of re-organization and expansion. "We decided we must offer better service before charging for it." (It was not until 1951 that rates were increased.)

In 1945 the movement for public ownership came to a head and receded. After Grauer was made President and Chairman of the Corporation in 1946, he was able to follow through the far-reaching changes which, at a cost of over $200 million, have made BC Power the largest corporation in Western Canada.

By an arrangement with West Coast Transmission, the Corporation will soon be supplying natural gas from the Peace River bloc to consumers in Vancouver and the Lower Fraser Valley. It also has a stake in the power developments along the international frontier which have caused so much political controversy. Grauer would like the province to go ahead with the damming of the Fraser and if necessary the diversion of the flood-waters of the Columbia into the Fraser, despite U.S. opposition. He is opposed to the U.S.-sponsored project for the Libby Dam on the Kootenay. He believes that a dam should be built at Mica Creek—and by BC Electric rather than an American utility. From conviction and, no doubt, from self-interest, he is a protagonist of the long-term development of British Columbia for the benefit of Canadians. At the same time he seems to have a genuine admiration for the energy that the Social Credit Government has shown in many of its immediate projects.

He is one of the leading spokesmen of British Columbia in national affairs. From time to time he is checked for signs of incipient pomposity, but so far none have been detected, though there is an increasing tendency to lecture the young on the subject of "free enterprise". He has not got the right figure for pomposity, in any case. And possibly his recipe lies in a variety of interests and friends. "One doesn't have to spend all the time with businessmen," he points out.

He has strong ideas about the relations between business and public. He con-

demns the tendency of many successful businessmen in the past to take their wealth out of the country. And he criticizes the limited view that many still take of their responsibilities, financial and otherwise, towards education and culture. But he believes that these defects can best be rectified by persuasion and example. "Why, I even got such a hard-boiled businessman as old so-and-so to co-operate," he exclaims, a grin suddenly transforming the dark gravity of his face.

Grauer himself is definitely a "big wheel" in his native province. He sits in the Senate of the University, is a former Chairman of the Vancouver General Hospital and a former President of the Vancouver Symphony—he is an accomplished pianist himself. He is undoubtedly ambitious, professionally and socially. But it is an ambition tempered by an earnest, idealistic desire to serve the community and encourage a fuller life. Colleagues feel that he derives some obscure pleasure from driving himself so hard. During current sessions of the Royal Commission inquiring into Canada's economic prospects, of which he is a member, he sits there, patiently listening to innumerable worthies as they laboriously explain briefs which could be more conveniently assimilated in the spacious comfort of his Vancouver home. He is quick to see what they are really after—and a little ironic. "Is self-interest confined to businessmen?" he interjected recently to one labor representative. Like a good professor, he believes in "stimulating the thinking of the country".

One day Grauer hopes to record all the lessons he has learned from an active business and community life, relating them to his academic knowledge of economics and social science. However, there are some who still think, despite his denials, that he will meantime find in politics yet another field to explore. He has, after all, gone nearly as far as he can go in business, and he is still a comparatively youthful man at fifty. In a way he gives the impression of always having been as old—or as young—as he is today.

"'He is not a Scots-Canadian (like most Canadian tycoons), or an Irish-Canadian, or a French-Canadian—he is a Canadian-Canadian." This remark seems to sum up his most obvious quality. One feels in his company none of that undercurrent of resentment, no trace of the defensiveness so many Canadians still betray. If anything, he resembles a certain kind of well-established American—an unpuritanical appreciation of the good things of life, a graceful, un-buttoned-up manner, a tolerant curiosity (he can be funny about the not-so-Canadian characters who still flourish in BC) and an unprovincial confidence in his country—of which British Columbia is still, he considers, a necessary part.

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In presenting the 101st Annual Report of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, C. S. Robertson, President and General Manager, discussed many aspects of the nation's growth and the Corporation's progress. Following are some of the most interesting comments in Mr. Robertson's address . . .

ON CANADA'S HEALTHY PROSPERITY

"There is a spirit abroad which can no longer be called optimism but is a quiet, firmly held confidence that the good days are with us now and not part of an indefinite future . . . The benefits of the post-war capital investments are now being felt, as many endeavours have reached maturity and great new developments are occurring . . .

"The year 1955 was a prosperous year for most parts of the country. Production, both of raw materials and manufactured goods, increased . . . and their total value reached unprecedented figures. Both exports and imports increased. Capital investment was expected to be close to $6 billions, up 9% over 1954.

ON THE CORPORATION'S GROWTH

"Our total assets, at $147,099,965, are 9% higher than last year and are at the highest level in the Corporation's history . . .

"Debentures are higher by $2,778,421 and now aggregate $62,242,311 . . . Deposits have increased by $9,000,000 to a new high mark of $69,733,321.

ON THE REWARDS TO SHAREHOLDERS

"In a number of businesses, the shareholder is the forgotten partner and is given no share of increased earnings. I am a strong believer in a company building up proper reserves, but where reserves are thought to be adequate, surely the shareholders should share in surplus profits.

"The increase in our profits during 1955, the best year in our long history, reflects a substantial addition to our assets. The increased dividends are thus a direct consequence of the increase in assets."

Copy of the President's address and financial statement of the Corporation will be mailed on request.

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J. S. Bach: Capriccio on the Departure of a Beloved Brother, four two-part inventions, etc. Lili Kraus, pianist—*EDUCO*

This omnibus of minor works of the master with emphasis on those young students are likely to encounter first in their studies is done with a delicacy of perception that makes us look forward to more complete helpings of Bach from this distinguished artist. Recording: good.

La Damnation de Faust, Emile Passani Chorus and Orchestra conducted by Jean Fournet—*Columbia SL* 110

Berlioz's Mephistopheles makes the denizens of Wagner's Valhalla seem like a bunch of overweight mortals. But though Mephistopheles reeks of brimstone and pedigree, hell itself is made to sound drearily middle-class. Performance top-notch. Recording: excellent.

Paul Bowles: A Picnic Cantata for two pianos, vocal group and drums; **Poulenc:** Sonata for two pianos — Performed by Gold and Fizdale, etc. — *Columbia ML* 5068

A well-known two-piano team (Arthur Gold is from Toronto) records works by two composers who are sworn enemies of large hat-sizes. The Bowles number has some evident borrowings from Menotti—a long cool drink with more fizz than flavor. Much of the Poulenc is deliciously light and crunchy, but a whole sonata by Poulenc is an awfully big bag of popcorn. It is performed with verve and conviction. Recording: excellent.

Symphonie Fantastique, Berlin Philharmonic under Igor Markevich—*Decca DL* 9783

The appearance of this recording by one of Europe's most promising younger conductors brings to a round dozen the versions of the work now available. Of these none can surpass the present reading for fidelity to the score, clarity, and a high sense of adventure. Sound: excellent.

Boccherini: Overture in D Major **Méhul:** Timoléon, Le Trésor Supposé, La Chasse de Jeune Henri Overtures; **Grétry:** Air de Ballet; **Brahms:** Tragic Overture; **Beethoven:** Coriolanus Overture—Sir Thomas Beecham and Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. *Columbia ML* 5029

The Boccherini work is another fine example of his genius for flowing melody and tripping gait, this time for full orchestra. When Sir Thomas was a young student in Paris, his roving curiosity led him to unearth forgotten works by French

Truly off the beaten track!

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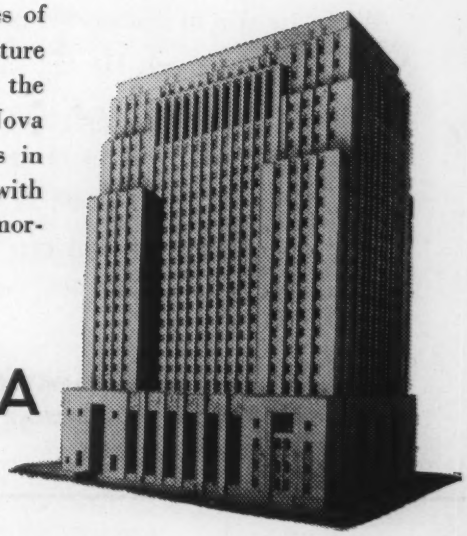

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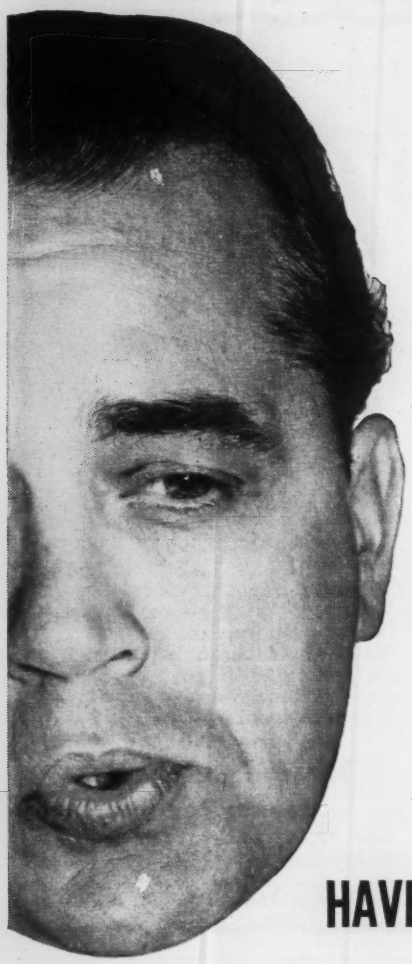

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composers of the Revolutionary period, and the Beecham pill fortune made it possible for him to retain a staff of copyists in the libraries to reproduce the scores. On this record we hear some of the fruits of this research. With its irresistible surge of melody the Grétry is a work of genius, but Méhul had only talent and to bring him to life would require not a revival but a resurrection. Sir Thomas brings to all items his rare feeling for grand and noble line. Recording: good.

Beethoven: Appassionata and Pathétique Sonatas — Artur Rubinstein *Victor LM* 1908; Moonlight and Pathétique Sonatas —Walter Gieseking, *Angel.*

Though on records Gieseking's tone can sound even harder and drier than in the concert hall, his Beethoven has a massive strength that is unmarred by the least suggestion of sentimentality. Recording excellent. Unlike Gieseking's, Rubinstein's Beethoven has a highly romantic flavor and is conceived on a cozier scale. At times this is a partnership in which Beethoven is definitely the minor shareholder. Victor has done fine justice to one of the loveliest piano tones in the business.

Gilbert and Sullivan: Highlights from "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Princess Ida"—D'Oyly Carte Opera Co. conducted by Isidore Godfrey—*London LL* 1243

I can never listen to G&S without pondering the formula of their magic. The plots are absurd, but their absurdity points up the satire. The music of Sullivan is often like something imported in bond and diluted with soda—only consider what vastly superior stuff Johann Strauss Jr. was writing on the continent at roughly the same time. Gilbert's lines range all the way from metres that trip the light fantastic to a pedestrian refusal to stop trying. But the combination has the knack of genius for hitting the bull's eye. Undoubtedly that is because their works were so functional in their origins.

Diction on this record is splendid. You will be able to savor to the full the wonderful patter songs by Peter Pratt, who recently stood Canadian audiences on their ears. Recording: excellent.

Berlioz: Benvenuto Cellini Overture; **Beethoven:** 8th Symphony; **Bach:** Passacaglia and Fugue in C Minor—San Francisco Symphony under Monteux *RCA Victor LM* 1799

This is one of Berlioz's great overtures swept by the gusts of his fantasy. The reading has drive and finesse. Monteux's reputation is not founded on his Beethoven but this is an engaging reading of one of the master's sunnier works. Ottorino Respighi, who has arranged the Bach work, knows how to make full use of the orchestra's regal purples. Monteux handles its high baroque intricacies with lucidity and grandeur. Sound: fair.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1955 REPORT

Life Insurance Issued	Purchases of life insurance from the London Life in 1955 totalled $442,506,000*—the greatest amount Canadians ever bought in a year from any company.	INCREASE OVER 1954 $50,701,000
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Assets	The invested assets at the end of 1955 were $515,125,000. Well over half of this sum is in mortgage loans, largely for the construction of new housing. Mortgages effected during 1955 alone totalled $87,274,000.	INCREASE OVER 1954 (Invested Assets) $45,378,000
Sickness and Accident Branch	In 1955 the annual premiums on Group Sickness and Accident policies totalled $9,781,000. During the year approximately 155,000 separate payments were made for time lost through illness or injuries, or to compensate for hospital and surgical and related expenses.	INCREASE OVER 1954 (Premium Income) $759,000

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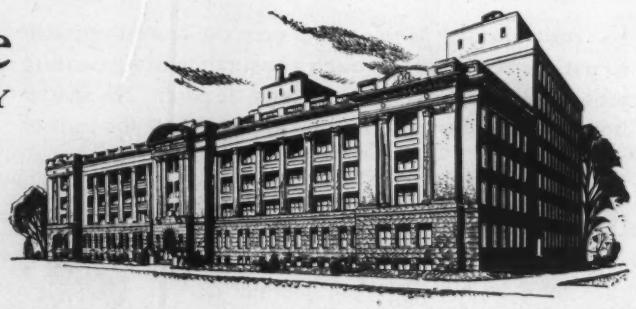
For a more detailed account of the Company's business in 1955, write the London Life head office or call one of our branch offices for a copy of the Annual Report booklet.



Ottawa Letter

Estimates Shatter Hopes for Cut in Taxes

by John A. Stevenson

THE NEW rules of procedure in the House of Commons produced both a desirable curtailment of the debate on the Address and a marked improvement in its quality. The time limit of ten days impelled all the parties to put up reasonably competent speakers to state their case and to hold in leash most of the tribe of bores, whose habitual contributions are dreary discourses upon the virtues, problems and grievances of their own constituents.

Naturally, the problems of the glut of grain and its consequences bulked large in the discussion. Members of all the parties in opposition dilated upon the hardships imposed on a multitude of prairie farmers by the Government's mismanagement of the marketing of grain. They presented a solid front in demanding that the Government should substitute cash advances for its plan of guaranteeing loans by the banks on grain stored on farms.

Later, when Mr. Howe introduced the measure for guaranteeing the bank loans on stored grain, he had recovered his optimism and was in his jauntiest mood. Reiterating his favorite thesis that good rainfalls on the prairies for several years and nothing else had created the present problem, he predicted boldly on the strength of reports about mounting sales of wheat that in the months ahead there would be record clearances of grain from our ports and that these would enable the farmers during the 1955-56 crop year to deliver the equivalent of a better than average crop. But, when Mr. Howe besought Opposition members not to waste time in prolonged debate upon his bill, they refused to be impressed by his roseate forecasts.

There were some interesting speeches on other topics than the wheat problem. Russell Reinke (L, Hamilton South) gave a grim detailed account of the outrages perpetrated in his own city by a local crop of sexual sadists and pleaded for Federal help to check them. W. M. Hamilton (PC, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce) discoursed upon the scandalous inefficiency of the Post Office and the great epidemic of thefts from its offices. D. F. Brown (L, Essex West) inveighed against the usurious practices of small money-lending companies and Fernand Girard (Ind., Lapointe), who as a good Catholic frowns upon divorce, argued that Parliament should shed all responsibility and leave each of the provinces a free hand.

Hazen Argue (CCF, Assiniboia) again showed that he was the CCF's best spokesman on agricultural problems and F. G. Hahn (SC, New Westminster) that the Social Crediters had in their ranks at least one intelligence above the average.

The debate also revealed that many Liberals sympathized with the pressure of the parties in opposition upon the Government to fulfil its pledge about a national system of health insurance. Their pronouncements probably accelerated the decision of the Government to submit a concrete plan to the Federal-provincial conference on the subject before it ended. Evolved by Mr. Martin and some of his senior officials, it shows considerable ingenuity. While some of its details will be criticized, it seems certain to receive the endorsation of all parties. Less certain, however, is the fulfillment of the condition requiring the co-operation of at least six provinces containing more than half of the country's total population. Quebec remains non-committal and some of the poorer provinces feel that the financial burden involved is beyond their resources. But the die has now been definitely cast for a national system of health insurance.

PM and papa's son (also mamma's little cabbage and Grey Eminence).

If it becomes operative this year, the taxpayers can bid farewell to any hopes of a reduction in their income tax through the next Budget. The estimates tabled by Mr. Harris disclosed that his professed zeal for stern use of the pruning hook of economy has been sadly frustrated. They call for expenditures totalling $4,528.1 million, a figure already some $54 million higher than the final total for 1954-55, and due to be swollen by the usual crop of supplementary votes. It is true that the substantial growth in the gross national production during 1955 has yielded revenues well in excess of the forecast of the last Budget. But there will have to be a wonderful upsurge of prosperity in 1956 to raise revenues to a level which would provide the Federal Treasury with the additional $180 million needed for its contribution to the projected plan of health insurance.

PRIME MINISTER St. Laurent's absence from the House spared him a mortifying humiliation when J. Wilfrid Dufresne (PC, Quebec West) made a diverting exposé of Jean-Paul St. Laurent's brazen exploitation of his relationship to win the by-election held last September in the Temiscouata division of Quebec.

In an earlier letter attention was drawn to young Mr. St. Laurent's pretentious claim that he was the only man in Canada who could talk to his illustrious sire when the latter was in his pyjamas. But apparently he also expatiated upon the powerful influence which his mother could, at his behest, exercise for the benefit of the voters of Temiscouata:

"My friends of Temiscouata, I am papa's son. Is this a bad thing for the people of Temiscouata? I am not only papa's son, but mamma's little cabbage. Is not this wonderful for Temiscouata County? For do not forget mamma, being the Prime Minister's wife, she has to attend many official functions where she meets influential ministers. I am going to give you an illustration. Suppose I have not been able to see daddy at all during the day, I can still say to mamma 'Mamma, you are going to a banquet tonight and no doubt you will be sitting next to Mr. Howe'—you know Mr. Howe, the Minister of Trade and Commerce—'Mamma, would you be kind enough to say a good word to Mr. Howe on behalf of the people of Temiscouata?'."

He climbed to sheer megalomania when he said: "I am the Grey Eminence of Louis St. Laurent. Therefore he is not the one who governs. I am. Is it not better to have a candidate who governs the whole country?"

To a representative of the *Ottawa Citizen* he proffered the pitiably feeble excuse that the arduous nature of his battle had compelled him to resort to every available weapon at his disposal. But even staunch Liberals agree with their opponents that his parade of his parent's power revealed a deplorable insensitiveness to the accepted decencies of public life and was an unpardonable debasement of electioneering tactics, which must make our politics ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

The exposé enveloped the Liberal benches in gloomy anger, but the hilarious glee of the Opposition was tempered by considerable sympathy for the Prime Minister.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

Six figures in a row on our new licence plates: that's something to remember! But maybe an arrangement of three letters, followed by three figures, would be better: it has proved successful in many countries; and, anyway, it gives more than 17 million different combinations as against our mere million.

As a case in point, it was only a lucky chance that Steve's mind works the way it does. "You took his number?" the officer asked when he told of the side-swipe which had forced him off the road. And Steve laughed mirthlessly: "Well, yes: but d'you suppose I'd remember it even without this?" He touched the bandages.

But then something did come up from his subconscious memory. "The first three figures added up to the same as the last three," he said, "and the second part was twenty-three more than three times the first part."

It's odd his brain was able to record all that in the brief instant before he hit the tree. And then Steve recalled something else: the middle figures of the first and second parts were the same, and there'd been a "4" somewhere.

There's somebody smart at Headquarters, for they figured it out, and caught the culprit. So what was that number?

Answer on page 46. (16)

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

Problem editor of the British Chess Magazine is S. Sedgwick, an east Londoner, not previously so widely known as T. R. Dawson, from whom he took the post early in 1951, but quite authoritative. His composing efforts are directed to two-movers. He has never been a prolific problemist and now has no time to be.

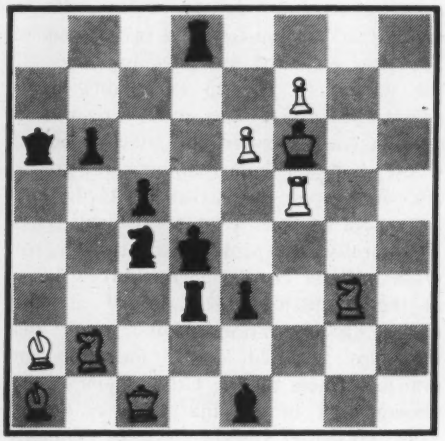
Solution of Problem No. 133.

1.B-B2, P-Kt3; 2.B-R4, etc. 1.B-B2, P-Kt4; 2.P-B7, etc. 1.B-B2, PxBP; 2.B-Q3, etc. 1.B-B2, PxRP; 2.R-Q3, etc.

This has four quiet continuations. The key-move is a waiting one.

Problem No. 134, by S. Sedgwick.

Black—Nine Pieces.
White—Nine Pieces.
White mates in two.



Going My Way?

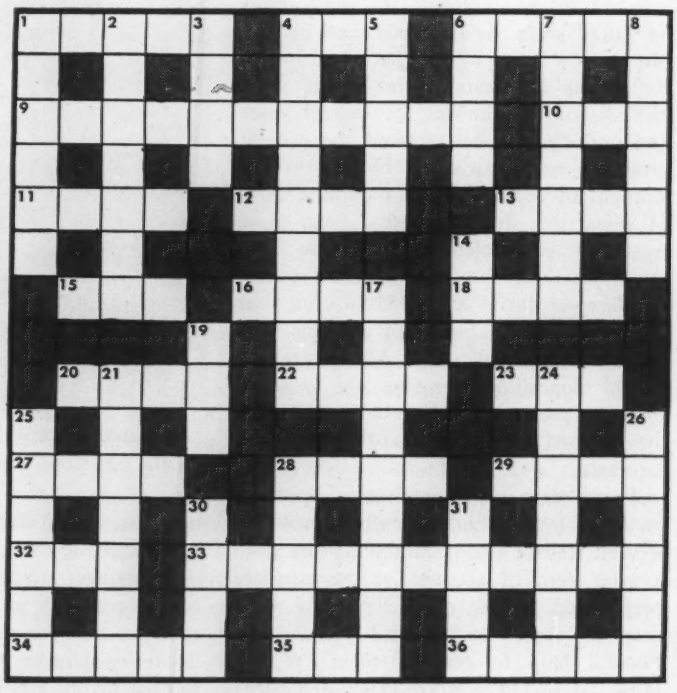
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 36 He gets a lift, perhaps, when he uses his 5 contrary to 20, 1D. (5-5)
4, 6 See 25
9 Practical method of a 1, 36? (4, 2, 5)
10, 5 The only possible suitor for Thumbelina? (3, 5)
11 Island to which an Emperor was able to return? (4)
12 Every barber has to show one. (4)
13, 18 The way from which the 1A, 36 hopes to be rescued. (8)
15 Bread frowned upon by the W.C.T.U? (3)
16 See 25
18 See 13
20 1D. His 5 was fruitful when used in a Christmas 23. (4, 6)
22 Ache all over. (4)
23 See 20, 1D. (3)
27 Just tack this on to 5. Get the point? (4)
28 See 34
29 A lover of the Sleeping Beauty. (4)
32 Lettuce that may cost a quarter less. (3)
33 You couldn't read this without it. (8, 3)
34, 28 The crazy fellow calls brew by a different name. (9)
35 The better thing that Sydney Carton did was twice this. (3)
36 See 1A

DOWN

1 See 20
2 Definitely not 10, 5's chest! (7)
3 It's not true that an owl doesn't give one. (4)
4 The craze is to banish from society. (9)
5, 26 One leads a hand-to-mouth existence, but seems satisfied. (5-6)
5, 34 They're always on hand to add to the ship's company, though it makes a tight squeeze. (10)
6 Babe, let's get a priest! (4)
7 Not incoming mail. (7)
8 Hatred is started by men taking over. (6)
14 Likely to be a dwelling in 28D. (3)
17 Steps one takes to get up in the world effortlessly. (9)
19 President of 16. (3)
21 Who said you did it? (7)
24 If thinking of skating on thin ice, try this. (3-4)
25, 4A, 16, 6A, 5 It's quite obvious it has to be painful before it's noticeable. (6, 3, 4, 1, 4, 5)
26 See 5



28 "The Case of the Missing Diplomat". (B. Short). (5)
30 Sick of changing seats in church. (4)
31 Monarch goes Scot free. (4)

Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1, 9, 23 One foot in the grave
5 Curator
10 Partisan
11 Bumble
12 Assent
13 Hatbands
15 Handout
18 Hoodlum
19 Clarity
21 Assists
24 Fresh air
25 Votary
27 Stamen
29 Vicarage
30 Crusade
31 Slumber

DOWN

2 Nears
3 Fathead
4 Onset
6 Unbuttons
7 Armband
8 Oil
9 See 1
14 Doubt
16 Adler
17 Untrained
20 Resumes
22 Interim
23 See 1
25 Vocal
26 Rogue
28 Tar (383)

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55M-25

Books

An Old Favorite and a New One

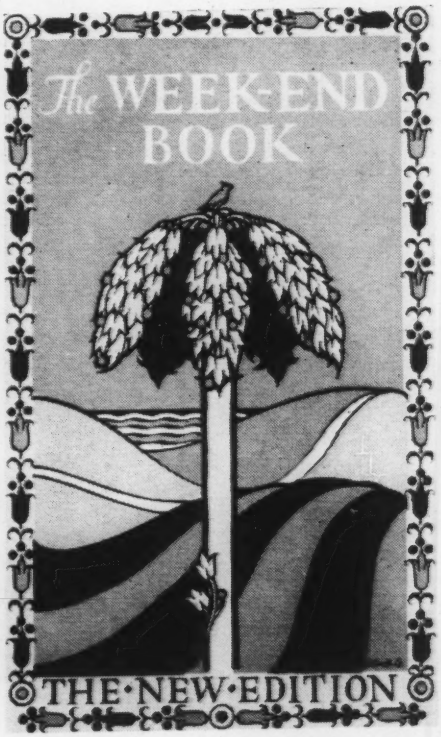
by Robertson Davies

WHEN *The Week-End Book* appeared in 1924 it quickly became a favorite, and gave rise to a whole class of books—bedside books, sportsman's companions, seasonal books — which imitated it, but without repeating its success. I have no idea how many editions the original went through, but it was enormously popular, and there seems to be no reason why the new edition which the Nonesuch Press has brought out should not be just as greatly liked. It is the ideal gift-book, for anyone who is not dead to all pleasure must find something in it which is to his taste.

The week-end habit had its rise in England, and I have not observed that it has ever seriously taken hold in Canada. There has always been something rather dashing and irresponsible about the notion of slipping away from home from Friday to Monday which is not congenial to the Canadian character. A week-end suggests high jinks, adventures, and love affairs of a pleasantly light-hearted kind. *The Week-End Book* is for those who, during the course of a week-end, may visit an old church, eat impromptu and exciting meals, read love poems to girls in the gloaming, and great poems to the assembled party by the fireside, play intellectual games during the evening, examine the stars before going to bed, and wake up with a hangover the next day. It is flattering to be thought one of these cultured and adventurous mortals, even when we know that we are going for a week-end where the girls will all be plain, the food brought in paper bags from the city, the party deaf to poetry, and all the churches in the district built in the Neo-Post Office style. *The Week-End Book* will serve one of the ends of much fine literature—it will sweeten the bitterness of reality.

The new version contains some changes which I consider to be great improvements. In the musical section, for instance, there is a fine selection of rounds, and I hope that this may lead to an increased interest in the art of round-singing. Musicians often neglect rounds, and I sometimes wonder if this is not because they know so little about them; round-singing requires an acute musical sense if it is to get beyond one dab at *Three Blind Mice* and a dismal breakdown in *Frère Jacques*. The number of songs in the book has been reduced, but this, I believe, is no great loss.

The section on First Aid has been purged of the quaintness which afflicted it in the early edition. The Food and Drink chapter is rather better than before, and the book is enriched by a short but excellent section on Etiquette, partly funny and partly useful. In particular I liked the brief piece on Italic handwriting, recommending it as a form of good manners (which it is) and giving some sensible directions as to how to acquire a readable and beautiful hand. All the stuff about Nature seems to be pretty good, and is certainly well-written. But I am no judge of its worth as science; strong-minded people can persuade me that blackbirds are really white and that robins say "Cuckoo!"



Above: Jacket design. Below: Eric Frazer's illustration for the story "Ball of Paper" by William Cooper from Winter's Tales I, *the first in a series of anthologies of short stories.*

The strength of the book lies, as did that of the first version, in its anthology of poems, and its section of games. The poems have been revised, and the book now contains a first-rate selection of Great Poems, Late Poems, State Poems and Hate Poems, and a new section called The Zoo composed of poems about animals. The English are very fond of animals, and so am I—in poems. I keep harping on the Englishness of this book, for it is everywhere apparent, but it has universal quality, too.

The section on games is the best of its kind that I have ever met with. There is a personal, lethal atmosphere about some of them which means that they can only be played among very good friends, but this adds to their spice. I am sorry that my favorite, Human Sacrifices, has been excluded. You play it by pretending that everybody in the room is on an island dominated by a savage god who must be appeased with human lives; who shall be sacrificed to the god to allay his fury? A written vote is taken, and the loser leaves the room. This goes on until only two people are left, and they must then, in the presence of the earlier victims, explain why they think the other should go to the altar first. This game is a mighty test of friendship and marital ties, but it will make any party burn with a hard, gem-like flame so long as it lasts. However, "Qualities", that other home-wrecker, has been retained.

The Week-End Book is an established favorite; Macmillan has started a venture which I think, and hope, will become a favorite in another two or three years. It is an anthology, to be published yearly, called *Winter's Tales*, which will contain long short stories by known and aspiring writers. *Winter's Tales I* has come to hand and I have read it with great satisfaction.

From time to time I see articles by writers and critics deploring the fate of the short story. Many publications which used to publish short fiction of the better sort have disappeared, and writers who hope to get their work into the popular magazines which pay big fees must write

stories agreeable to the readers of those magazines — ladies who want adventure, but who do not want to hear about anything which could not suitably take place at one of their own club meetings, apparently. A few magazines, like *The New Yorker,* publish what I believe are called "mood-pieces". They are often very delicately and sensitively done, but one quickly achieves a surfeit of other people's moods. What is to happen to the writer who thinks in short story terms, but who writes honestly and comprehensibly and in the usual story-telling tradition? *Winter's Tales* is not the whole answer, but it is all that a single publisher may be expected to do.

I enjoyed all but one of the stories in this collection, without having to remind myself that the short story is an art-form, and that if it seems to be pointless, or unfinished, the fault must be with me. The one I liked best was "The Satisfactory", by V. S. Pritchett, which is a funny and horrifying study of greed. And there is a magnificent example of Sir Osbert Sitwell's leisured, sure style, called "Follow M' Leader", in which he tells of a literary hoax on a grand scale. I had an odd sensation as I read it that Sir Osbert has been writing this story, or bits of it, for years, and that I have read all the versions; the idea of literary jealousy, and the exposure of literary impostors, seems to obsess him. But this must surely be the last and the best treatment of this theme. "My Enemy's Enemy", by Kingsley Amis is a very modern story indeed, in that its chief character is one of those gutless, havering intellectuals with whom many modern writers seem to equate themselves. But he has handled his theme with a firmness uncommon in fiction of this type. "The Genius" by Frank O'Connor is distinguished, as is all his work, by qualities of insight, realism and tenderness which are rare in the writing of any day.

There was only one of the twelve stories which I did not like, and it is "The Mask" by Storm Jameson. There is about all the work of this writer a brooding femininity, a scent of violet talcum-powder, which I cannot stomach. But in fairness I must say that it is this very quality that has made her immensely popular with thousands of readers. To have thoroughly enjoyed eleven stories out of twelve is to have had good value indeed, and if *Winter's Tales* can keep up this score it will in the course of time fill a shelf of volumes and achieve a great reputation.

The Week-End Book (new edition), edited by Sir Francis Meynell—pp. 580 and handsome illustrations—*British Books* —$3.50.

Winter's Tales — twelve authors and twelve illustrators — pp. 364 — *Macmillan* —$3.25.

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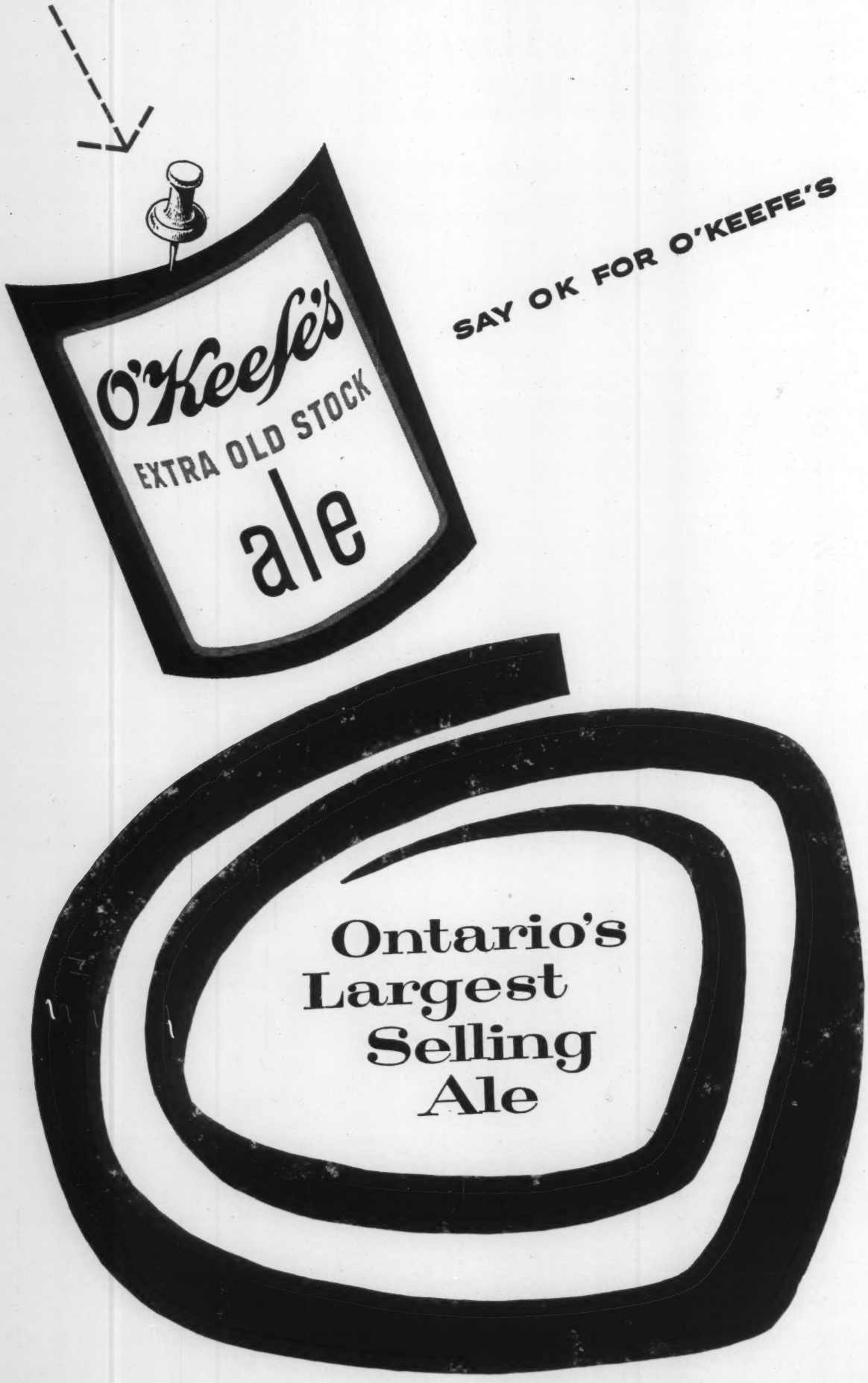
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Films

Size, Splendor and Intelligence?

by Mary Lowrey Ross

HELEN OF TROY is based on the *Iliad,* to the extent at least that Homer and Hollywood have tapped the same sources. Apart from this the two have probably about as much relationship as (to borrow from G. K. Chesterton) a window-frame and an elephant. In this rather unwieldy analogy, the *Iliad* might figure as the window-frame, looking out on that vast landscape where history and legend meet, while *Helen of Troy* is represented by the elephant, a vast show-elephant that tramps the legendary ground, massive, slow-moving and magnificent.

The production employs over 30,000 people, which is probably two or three times the number engaged in the original siege and defence of Troy. It took thirty full grown trees to make the Trojan horse, which is forty feet high and sixty feet long, and is equipped inside with benches and air-conditioning. There are 14,000 spears, javelins and daggers in the production. All weapons and ornaments were made by hand, and so were all the chariots. Horses were selected for "size, splendor and intelligence", and so, no doubt, were the extras. The face that launched the thousand ships is on hand, and so are the thousand ships. The face belongs to Rossana Podesta, and its owner was discovered in Rome after a global search for the world's most beautiful woman. She was tested and signed and her hair was dyed the color of vintage champagne. The search for the world's handsomest man led to France, where Jack Sernas was rounded up to play Paris. Actor Sernas, too, is breathtaking.

Jack Sernas and Rossana Podesta.

The story, to get down to reviewing, has to do with the abduction of Helen by Paris, the massing of the Greek armies, the long fruitless siege, the building of the Horse, and the final capture of Troy. To a large extent it follows the Homeric legend, which makes a rousing story in any century. If it falls short as legend, it is largely because the eye is so much more sceptical than the imagination. The battles and the sieges are certainly stirring, but when the action subsides the eye takes over completely and imagination tends to falter. Could anyone really have been concerned by the forebodings of a Cassandra who looks like a disturbed adolescent in a pony-tail hair-do? How could wise old Priam and his knowing sons have been fooled by that obvious fake, that childish colossal Dobbin of a Trojan horse? Helen is beautiful, certainly, practically flawless apart from an anachronistic vaccination mark. But where in her face is the ineluctable magic that shook the topless towers of Ilium? ("The Trojan temples rise almost fifty feet with a frontage of 146 feet.") On the whole *Helen of Troy* still belongs to Homer, who didn't bother much with measurements, but trusted to his hexameters to carry the legend.

The cast includes Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Nora Swinburne, Stanley Baker, Niall MacGinnis, Torin Thatcher and Harry

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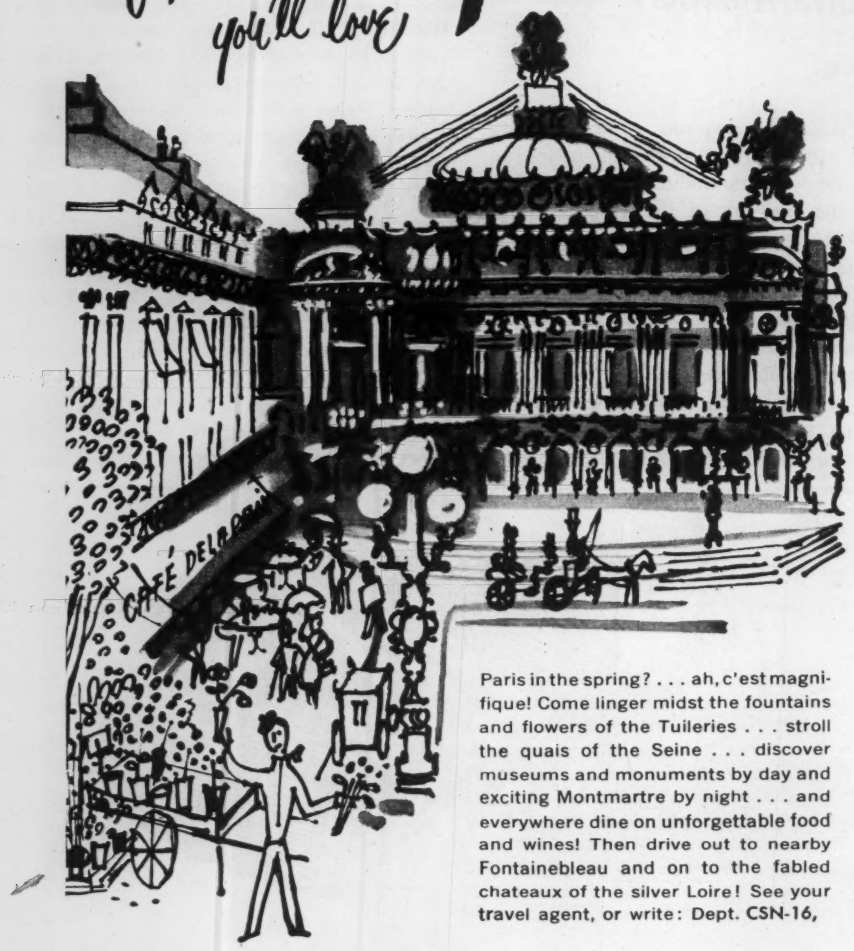

Paris in the spring? . . . ah, c'est magnifique! Come linger midst the fountains and flowers of the Tuileries . . . stroll the quais of the Seine . . . discover museums and monuments by day and exciting Montmartre by night . . . and everywhere dine on unforgettable food and wines! Then drive out to nearby Fontainebleau and on to the fabled chateaux of the silver Loire! See your travel agent, or write: Dept. CSN-16,

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Susan Hayward: A disturbing study.

Andrews, all in roles of the heroic age—Priam, Hecuba, Menelaus, Achilles, Agamemnon and Ulysses. None of them rises to an epic level, but they make fine impressive figures in a supercolossal pageant.

IN *I'll Cry Tomorrow* Susan Hayward presents the story of Lillian Roth, that least anonymous of alcoholics who told her tragic experience over "This is My Life" and later repeated it in an autobiography. A talented young singer, Lillian Roth was chivvied up the ladder of success by an ambitious stage mother and reached the top of her career, though not of her mother's ambitions, just before the death of the man she had hoped to marry. In the emotional crack-up that followed Lillian took to the bottle. Her downward career from this point on became more and more spectacular, involving her in two disastrous marriages and landing her finally in Skid Row and on the edge of suicide. Eventually she turned to Alcoholics Anonymous, and, with the help of sympathetic convalescents in that extraordinary organization, pulled together the distracted elements of her life and eventually was able to start afresh.

Susan Hayward's performance here is a disturbing study in progressive debacle, and probably the best and most moving piece of work she has ever done on the screen. But the truth is that a drunk is bad and tiresome company, on screen or off, and there were moments when the star seemed to be an unconscionable time in discovering that branch office of the AA. Jo Van Fleet plays the prodding mother, and the men who assist, or arrest, the heroine's decline include Ray Danton, Don Taylor, Richard Conte and Eddie Albert. They are all good, but the story is primarily Lillian Roth's, and the picture is Susan Hayward's.

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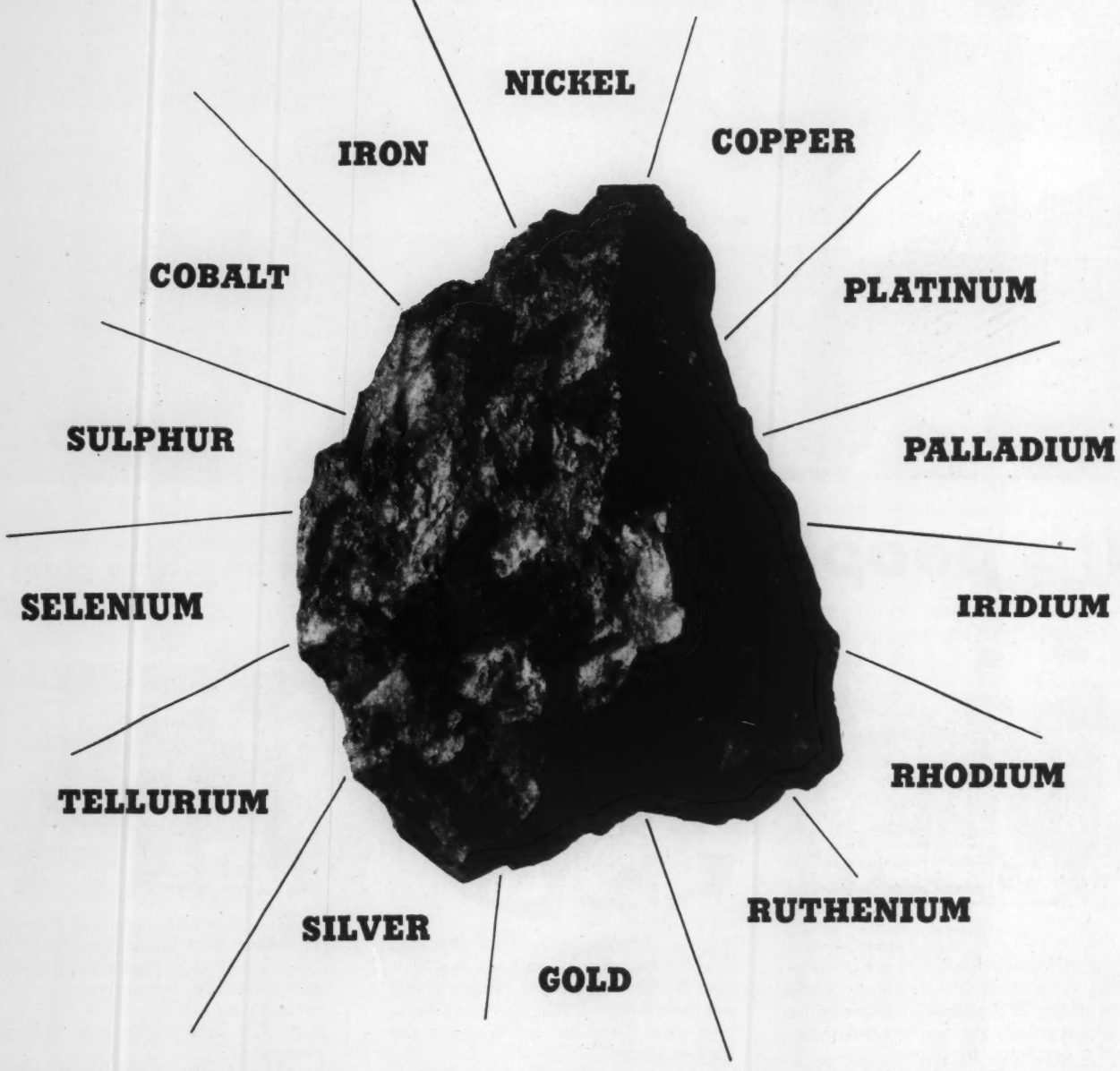

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Sports

Olympic Memories: The Winnipeg Falcons

by Jim Coleman

MY FIRST hockey heroes were the Winnipeg Falcons. My Dad and Hugh Baird took me to see the Falcons at the Winnipeg Amphitheatre when the team returned, triumphant, from the Olympic Games at Antwerp in the winter of 1920. Mr. Baird had been an outstanding hockey player in Montreal before he moved to Winnipeg to operate a grain business for Jim Norris and he had officiated as the referee in Stanley Cup finals when that Cup was a trophy for the amateur hockey championship of Canada. (Even in those early days, the term "amateur" was employed rather loosely—Art Ross, who was working as a bank clerk in Brandon, received $1,000 for playing for the "amateur" Kenora Thistles in a two-game Stanley Cup series.)

In those days, the Olympic Games were rather vague and distant to a boy of eight and the only Russians of whom we had read extensively were the Bolsheviks who had murdered the Czar and his family. An uncle of mine had just returned from Siberia, where the Canadians had been engaged in some unpleasantness with the Bolsheviks.

I'll never forget my first sight of those Falcons when they returned to the old Amphitheatre. The name of "Falcons" seemed singularly appropriate as they swooped across the ice with their long graceful strides.

As I recall it, the Falcons were playing Selkirk Fishermen that night, but my attention was rivetted on the Icelanders despite the fact that the Selkirk team included a player named Leo Bernard who, in my private opinion, was the best stick-handler I have seen.

The lantern-jawed, saturnine Frank Fredrickson was the undoubted star of the team. But the darling of the spectators was little Mike Goodman, who was a whirling dervish on skates. You should have heard the roars from the crowd when Mike would catch an opposing forward and then whirl to skate, backwards, towards his own net but still skating faster than his rival. Goodman must have been the fastest skater in professional hockey, but he never reached the Big Leagues and his career ended when he broke a leg in an exhibition race against Val (or Vincent) Bialis in the same Amphitheatre.

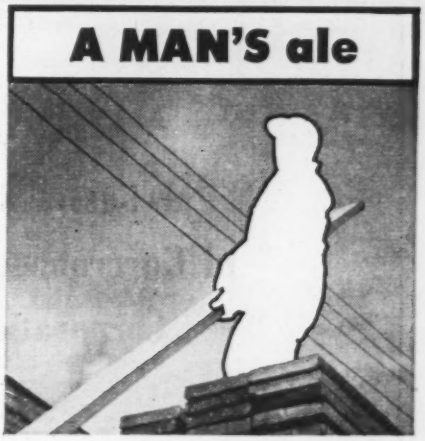
Wally Byram, the Falcon net-minder, was a sleepy-eyed fellow who lounged nonchalantly against the cross-bar of his goal. He was one of the last of the stand-up goalies and seldom if ever left his feet to stop a shot. Later he played for Eaton's in the Big Four League and, in my book, became a slightly-tarnished hero because I had switched my hockey affections to the CPR.

There weren't many substitutes on a hockey team in 1920 and, if memory serves accurately, the Falcon roster consisted of Byram, Woodman, Goodman, Fredrickson, Bobby Benson, Slim Haldorson, Konnie Johanesson and Wally Fridfinson.

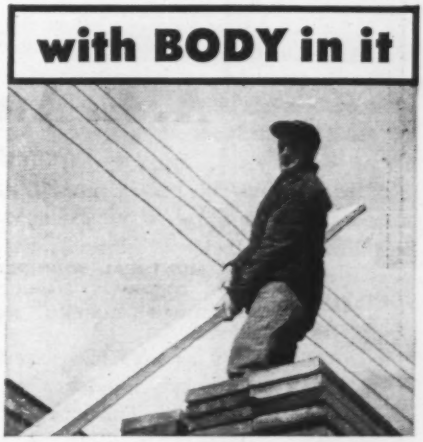
Bobby Benson certainly must have been one of the most unusually-constructed men ever to play professional hockey in his chosen position. Benson was a defenceman, although he couldn't have been more than five feet six inches tall, and he must have been packing lead in his shoes if he weighed more than 140 pounds. You may not believe this but I vow that I saw Benson partnering the late Harry Mummery on the defence when Mummery weighed more than 300 pounds. In case you've forgotten, the enormous Mummery played for Quebec Bulldogs in the National Hockey Association before that group was known as the National Hockey League.

My particular hero among the Falcons was, of course, Frank Fredrickson, who was one of the most brilliant hockey players ever to don skates. It was many years before I met my idol, but I was shipped off to boarding school in Victoria and Fredrickson and Haldorson were playing for Lester Patrick's Victoria Cougars in those days. I saw them whip

Art Ross: Expensive amateur.



"A job like mine takes it out of you"



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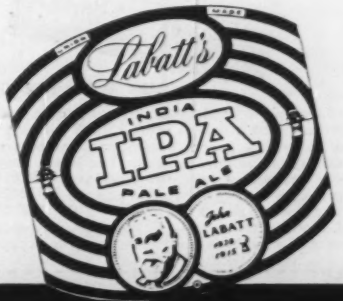

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the mighty Montreal Canadiens to win the Stanley Cup in the spring of 1925. Subsequently I saw Fredrickson playing for Detroit and Boston and Pittsburgh, when I was supposed to be attending McGill University in Montreal.

In 1929, the brilliant Boston forward line of Dit Clapper, Cooney Weiland and Dutch Gainor was known as "The Dynamite Trio". They shattered scoring records and ruined the health of opposing goalies as they featured positional play and intricate passing. However, Art Ross told me that the "Dynamite Trio" actually owed its success to the experiments of an earlier Boston forward-line composed of Fredrickson, Harry Oliver and Perk Galbraith.

It wasn't until the summer of 1931 that the present editor of *Maclean's*, Ralph Allen, introduced me to Fredrickson when Allen and I were cub reporters on the *Winnipeg Tribune*. I was surprised to discover that my hero was somewhat shorter than I had imagined although, without any doubt, he was one of the most lively and garrulous of all former professional athletes. Long after a normal bed-time, we repaired to the Fredrickson home where he routed an amazingly equable Mrs. Fredrickson from her comfortable couch and she played piano accompaniment to his violin solos until it was time to call a cab and go directly to the office for a day's work.

There was a period when Fredrickson, who was an academician at heart, went East to wear Brooks Brothers suits and coach the hockey team at jolly old Princeton University. Allen and I long have insisted that Fredrickson quit Princeton in pique because another distinguished member of the faculty who also was a violin enthusiast—the late Professor Albert Einstein—declined to invite Fredrickson to his residence to join him in duets.

Mr. Fredrickson has been very successful in the business of selling insurance. In December, 1939, he was engaged in a relentless campaign to sell an accident-insurance policy to me. On the night of December 8, 1939, we went to a hockey game in Vancouver and, while I was attempting to follow the play, Mr. Fredrickson was expatiating on the indubitable benefits of accident-insurance.

On the afternoon of Saturday, December 9, 1939, I was a passenger in an automobile which was destroyed in a collision and they scooped me off the pavement to bed me down for four or five months.

On the morning of Sunday, December 10, 1939, I came out of the anaesthetic in a hospital ward. My wavering glance finally focussed on a bouquet of roses.

My trembling fingers picked up the card which bore the signature: "Frank Fredrickson".

Beneath the signature, was printed the cryptic note: "What did I TELL you?"

BUSINESS

Build-Up of the BC Boom

by Lawrence G. Ecroyd

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S business growth in the ten postwar years is a story of giant strides by a young and somewhat immature economy.

The year 1955 was an impressive one for BC in trade and production, surpassing the record peaks reached in 1951, 1952 and 1953 and greatly exceeding 1954 levels in most fields. Population has almost doubled since 1939, and per capita personal income in firm dollars has about doubled in the same period.

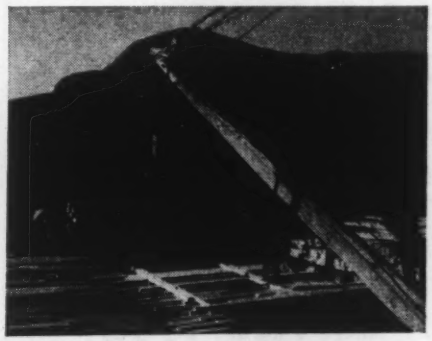
The size and cost of some projects are almost too huge to be comprehended. Alcan's massive Kitimat program has been given so much publicity that one big company executive wryly remarked: "Our announcement of a $76 million expansion program created scarcely a stir".

In the forest industries of British Columbia—which account for at least 40 cents of every BC production dollar—the postwar expansion has been tremendous. There has been a doubling of the annual cut in the past ten years, from 3,081 million board feet in 1945 to an estimated 6,480 million in 1955. Last year saw a 16.4 per cent increase over the 1954 cut. Net value of production jumped from $501 million in 1954 to $592 million in 1955.

Sawmilling, the leading manufacturing industry of the province, produces well over half the lumber sawn in Canada. The veneers and plywood industry increased production 26.4 per cent in 1955 over that of 1954 and now accounts for 62 per cent of the net value of plywood production in Canada. A lot of money is being expended in modernization of sawmills through addition of gang saws, barkers and chippers, and addition of veneer and plywood mills. In addition, new plants for the manufacture of chain saws and other products associated with the forest industry are being built.

The most dramatic change in the Province's economy has been largely brought about by the introduction of a system of forest tenure intended to ensure perpetual yield, greater use of waste and encouragement to large integrated operations. Following an extensive inquiry by Royal Commission into the forest industry in 1945, the Government of the day enacted new Forest Management legislation, which has been carried forward by succeeding regimes. While the system, or its application, has been seriously questioned by some large and small operators (the industry is at present under study again by the same Royal Commissioner, Chief Justice Gordon Sloan), there is little doubt that the provision of large tracts of Crown land has encouraged investment in BC's pulp and paper industry during a period of world-wide growing demand.

From 1950 to 1955, over $140 million were spent in expanding BC's pulp and paper industry. Pulp production was more than doubled during this period alone, making BC responsible for roughly 15 per cent of the production of Canada's largest industry. Eight companies in British Columbia currently are planning to spend more than $215 million on modernization and expansion of their mills during the next five years.



Above: Lumber cut has doubled in ten years. Below: BC Electric's Bridge River hydro plant at Mission Mountain will eventually produce 620,000 hp.

The major part of this investment is accounted for by a $58 million project at Port Alberni, by MacMillan & Bloedel Limited, a $28,500,000 mill for Crown Zellerbach at Duncan Bay on Vancouver Island, a $36 million plant by BC Forest Products at Crofton Bay, a $20-$25 million expansion program by Powell River Company, and a $30 million sulphate mill at Castlegar, by Celgar Development Company, a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation.

Two other large projects are being studied: a $20 million sulphate mill for the Prince George area, which Western Plywood (Cariboo) Limited will go ahead with if assurance of a supply of timber through a forest management licence is obtained; and a $70 million plan for a pulp and paper mill at Kitimat, to be jointly sponsored by the Powell River Company and the Aluminum Company of Canada and again largely dependent upon the assurance of satisfactory supplies of raw material.

Mining in British Columbia enjoyed a favorable year, with value of production at an all time high, up 15 per cent over the previous year. Much of the increase in value may be attributed to higher prices brought about by the strengthening demand for metals in world markets.

Increased copper prices caused considerable activity; companies re-explored abandoned properties and prospecting for copper was stepped up. Miscellaneous metals, chiefly iron ore, tungsten, and industrial minerals, asbestos and sulphur have played a more important role in BC mining than formerly. In 1955, they amounted to over 12 per cent of the total value of the province's mining production, compared to 4.5 per cent in 1951.

Iron ore exports are continuing to Japan and West Germany. Even coal showed an

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General Manager

Montreal, Que., January 17, 1956

increase in production of about 6 per cent over 1954.

Washington's approval of importation of natural gas from the Peace River area set in motion a chain reaction: a $140 million gas pipeline across 650 miles of the Province, an investment program of another $135 million in spur lines, gas treatment plants and distribution facilities and increased exploration and drilling.

The potential of 360 million cubic feet of gas a day available in 1957 for consumption within BC boundaries represents the annual equivalent of thermal energy released by burning 5 million short tons of coal, or more than the total of BC's coal output in the last three years. This is about half the present total energy consumption in the Province from all sources —coal, petroleum, and water power.

While most sections of the economy have been operating at peak levels, two of BC's leading industries, fishing and agriculture, have experienced difficulties.

Total value of fish landed in 1955 was considerably lower than in 1954, because of a small catch of salmon, which accounts for about 70 per cent of the marketed value of fish products. The pack of sockeye was only 245,000 cases compared to 680,000 cases in 1954. A very large catch of pinks prevented the year from being one of the poorest on record. Still the fourth largest primary industry, fishing is beset by many problems of production, operation and marketing.

Farm cash income has remained static over the past decade, but farming is a $100 million industry with widespread ramifications. BC has a varied agricultural produce, the most important being livestock and poultry, dairy products, fruits and field crops—in that order. It holds third place in importance among primary industries, despite the fact that only three per cent of the total area of BC is arable.

Secondary industry has not kept pace with development of primary resources. One of the major factors holding it back has been the lack of a local, low-cost source of primary iron and steel for a metal-working industry. Steps to overcome this are apparent in the newly completed mill to produce steel pipe at Port Moody, the steady growth of Western Canada Steel Mills, and the availability of aluminum ingots now being produced in Kitimat.

It should not be said, however, that secondary industry has not expanded. Business of all kinds has moved to BC, from plants to manufacture nylon stockings to chemical companies. In 1945, new incorporations were about 670 and this was about par for the pre-war and wartime course. In the past decade, the number has been climbing rapidly; in 1955 it exceeded 2,000.

In examining BC's economy, perhaps the most significant items to watch are

capital investment and construction. Since 1948, the Province has seen an annual investment of over $500 million in capital and repair expenditures by private and public sources. The 1955 estimate was $784 million, up 6 per cent over 1954, although below the record $828 million of 1953. About 65 per cent of this was for construction, both building and engineering, and the remainder for machinery and equipment. Housing starts during 1955 were running 70 per cent above 1954 and completions at 43 per cent above the previous year.

What caught the main headlines, however, were the big engineering projects underway: the 40-mile extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from North Vancouver to Squamish, a $10 million project which marked time for 40 years, and is now due to be completed this year; further progress on Kitimat potlines and power installation, the basic facilities for a $510 million expenditure over a decade —an additional $300 million will probably be needed to bring the plant to eventual capacity; and the new projected pulp mills. Other major projects include: Hooker Chemicals Limited, with a $12 million plant to serve the Province's expanding oil refining, pulp, plywood and adhesive industries; Electric Reduction Company of Canada Limited's $5 million sodium chlorate plant; new skyscraper buildings in Vancouver and Victoria; and the start on Annacis Island industrial estate, which may eventually cost $250 million.

New Hydro-electric installations to meet the demands of industry and expanding population have been announced in rapid-fire succession: $34 million for 1956 Government Power Commission plans on Vancouver Island and other projects in the Interior; the BC Electric Company, always ahead of need, plans a $5 million underwater electric cable from the mainland to Vancouver Island, a new power transmission line from its Bridge River installations to Powell River, and a new 200,000 HP power plant on the Cheakamus River, 50 miles from Vancouver, a 1956 capital expansion totailing $75 million.

The Hydro-electric power potential of British Columbia is, of course, colossal. Some of this power is in remote areas, but already long distance transmission over steel-cored aluminum cable now makes it possible for energy generated in more remote parts to be brought to more strategic locations. Other "Kitimats" for British Columbia are consequently being talked about. The giant Frobisher-Ventures project for the Yukon River has been shelved, and a plan for a "modest" $50 million project on the Nass River in northern British Columbia is being investigated. The power of the Columbia and Fraser rivers has yet to be harnessed.

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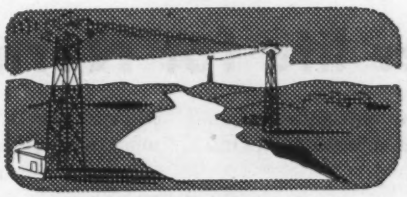
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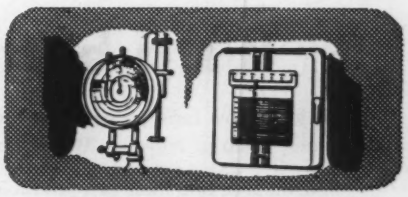
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To learn how farming has been revolutionized in modern times, listen to Norman Tyndall, of Richmond Hill, Ont.

"Nowadays, one man can produce as much food as eight men could—less than a generation ago," says Mr. Tyndall. "Machines like the newest tractors, balers and combines have lightened our job tremendously. And of course, agricultural science is adding to our know-how with results that can be seen in fields all over the country."

As Mr. Tyndall knows, there have also been important developments in *life insurance* — which help him as a *family man.*

Today, for instance, there is a wider choice of insurance plans than ever before. So men like Mr. Tyndall have a more *flexible* way of meeting their own families' special needs — needs that keep changing over the years.

The life underwriter who serves people today is a key man in this planning. And he, too, has changed. Modern training methods have made him a more efficient counsellor on the many different uses of life insurance.

Moreover, many people with histories of certain diseases are thankful that they can now get life insurance that would not have been available to them some years ago.

In these and other ways, the life insurance companies in Canada have progressed to meet the changing needs of people in all walks of life!

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

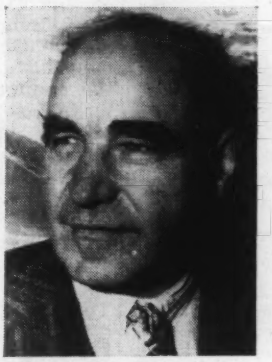
L-1155FM

Who's Who in Business

West Coast Giant

IN THE TALL timber country of British Columbia, where a man can easily get lost, one lumberman is known and identified by his initials alone. Harvey Reginald MacMillan, the towering, 70-year-old ex-Chairman of the Board of MacMillan and Bloedel, Ltd., is known simply as "H. R." in the business offices and logging camps of the province. Every plank leaving one of his numerous sawmills bears these letters. And though he strongly dislikes talking about himself, he insists on the principle, "Make the name known after you have made it good".

Descended from United Empire Loyalist stock, of which he is extremely proud, he was born in Ontario (like so many prominent British Columbians) at Newmarket, in 1885. He was only two when his father died and his mother worked to save money for his education. He graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph and took a post-graduate degree in Forestry at Yale. He joined the old Department of the Interior and was touring the West on survey work for settlement one bitterly cold season when his horse strayed off with his pack. The long trek home brought on tuberculosis and a two-year stay in a sanatorium, where he caught up on his reading in the classics and on Canadian history. On his discharge, he joined the Forestry Branch of the Department, and, in 1912, was appointed Chief Forester of British Columbia.



H. R. MacMillan

Canadian lumber was then being handled through San Francisco and was being given second place to American orders. His campaign for better marketing was recognized by his appointment as Timber Trade Commissioner in 1915, with authority to tour the world and discover new markets. A year later, he became Assistant Manager of the Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Company, transferred to the Government Munition Board and, in 1919, founded the firm of H. R. MacMillan Export Company, with a stenographer and a couple of office-rooms, in Vancouver. "When I started in business," he recalls, "I had so little money, so little knowledge and the job was so great that I didn't know it couldn't be done, so I went ahead and did it."

Today, he remains active as a director and chairman of the key finance and policy committee of the largest lumber concern in Canada, possibly the second largest in the world. And though the present company, which was formed by a merger with Bloedel, Stewart and Welch in 1951, has a Board of 28 Directors and 9,000 employees, "Big Mac," as he is known to his intimate staff, has dominated his empire, in the old tradition of the trade. However, his associates concede that one of the chief features of his method of operation is the willingness to give a man a job to do and then leave him to get on with it. If the man fails, he is removed promptly—but such is MacMillan's judgment, that this happens infrequently. Moreover, apart from his vast business experience, he is accepted by expert foresters and scientists as an authority in the field and it has been frequently regretted that he does not devote time to scientific writing.

During the Second World War, he was the first Timber Controller for Canada, Chairman of the War Requirements Board and then President of Wartime Shipbuilding Ltd., a Crown Company which helped to win the Battle of the Atlantic. In the early years of the war, H.R. was an outspoken advocate of a greater Canadian contribution, and severely critical of political disunity and industrial inertia. For his services, he was awarded the CBE. In 1951, he was appointed Canadian representative on the Defence Production Board of NATO. He is also a member of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Council and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, as well as the Chairman of the Board of BC Packers, Ltd., and a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the International Nickel Company of Canada, and several other important concerns. Amongst other honors, he is Honorary Colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

He married in 1911 and has two daughters. His one luxury is a large and unprofitable farm on Vancouver Island, where he still likes to ride—but his abiding interest is in conservation, on which he can speak forcefully. He is constantly backing campaigns "to convert to value all wood . . . taken from every acre of forest".

A blunt, somewhat forbidding man who has trodden long and heavily through the deadfall of the West, H.R. has left his stamp on the rugged development of British Columbia.

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RECENTLY I FLEW INTO CHIBOUGAMAU to check on the fantastic stories I had been hearing about the camp. I came away convinced that I had visited what will surely become one of the richest copper areas in Canada. Such activity!

IF YOU OWN SHARES IN ANY COMPANY with a property in Chibougamau, or you are wondering if you should buy copper shares at this time, I would like you to have a copy of the report I am preparing about my visit.

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Gold & Dross

Steel of Canada

Looking over Steel of Canada's operating results for 1955, I see they earned nearly $6 a share. The stock can be bought for less than 10 times the per share earnings whereas many other stocks are selling for 20 or 25 times earnings. What is the catch in this? Shouldn't the stock be a good buy here?—G.A., Toronto.

In comparison with many other stocks, the price-to-earnings ratio of Steel of Canada is attractive. This is because the making of raw steel is a cyclical industry. However, in the case of Steel of Canada there is a relative stability of a portion of its earnings because of the extent to which the company is engaged in secondary manufacture, using steel as a base for fencing, nuts, bolts, nails and many other products.

If there is any outstanding feature of Stelco from the investor's standpoint, it is the company's close ties with Canada's economy. If one can see growth for Canada, one can see nothing but expansion for Stelco. This is something which directors are anticipating. They are planning on disbursements of $70 million for expansion this year and are projecting much larger amounts over the longer term.

Regardless of fluctuations in earnings, which are to be expected in raw steel-making operations, the trend of income should be upwards and there is a good possibility that the company can finance expansion without diluting shareholders' equity. However, should it decide to issue more capital stock, shareholders could expect profitable subscription rights. These could be exercised to increase holdings or sold and the proceeds treated as a tax-free dividend.

Ventures

Would you kindly review Ventures so far as growth possibilities are concerned? How much of an element of this stock is speculation?—S.O.E., Guelph, Ont.

Ventures Ltd. has been the vehicle for the operations of Thayer Lindsley, an American geologist with an unusually aggressive approach to mining.

The company's far-flung activities reflect Lindsley's capacity for picking up interesting properties. Ventures has been unusually successful for a holding-developing company. Its biggest asset is Falconbridge.

Like most holding companies, its market valuation is somewhat less than its indicated break-up value and may also suffer from the unusually extended position of the company. In the past it has had to drop some projects and has tried to strike

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LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 29, 1956, payable on the 1st day of March, 1956, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of February, 1956. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 23, 1956.

GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED

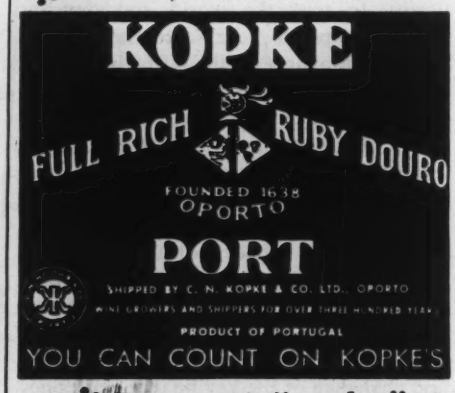
DIVIDEND NO. 6

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED held January 19, 1956, a dividend amounting to fifteen cents (15c) per share was declared payable in Canadian funds on March 12, 1956, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1956.

A. C. CALLOW,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
January 19, 1956.

KOPKE, *the Port with a tradition*



Pronounce it "cop-key"

a balance between retaining various attractive properties and financing development on others. Some observers have likened it to a bird which keeps dropping one fish to dive on and pick up a more attractive one.

Nevertheless, Ventures has several interesting projects and there is a chance that its market price will improve in relation to indicated break-up value as it consolidates its position. Lindsley has recently stepped down as chief executive and the company is considering forming a separate organization to finance its many mining speculations.

One might give a reserved recommendation on Ventures in view of its position in Falconbridge Nickel. On the dark side is the fact that Ventures is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, so that U.S. stock-distributing agencies are prevented from giving it the promotion that its position might warrant.

The word "speculate" means to spy out, but in modern use speculation has come to mean risk. Risk and mining are synonymous and Ventures has to be approached with that in mind.

John Labatt, Ltd.

What do you think of Labatt's as an investment?—G.H.C., Barrie, Ont.

Brewery stocks can be bought at attractive prices in relation to earnings, and John Labatt Ltd. is a strongly-entrenched unit in an industry which is frequently described as having a strong defensive position. Failure of brewing stocks to participate in the broad upward movement in equities which has characterized security markets in recent years may reflect the heavy load of taxation the industry is carrying and for which no early relief appears to be in sight.

Labatt's earned $2.43 a share in the year ended Sept. 30, 1955, and is paying $1.00, so that the holder at current levels is getting a yield of more than 4 per cent. Financial position is strong with net current assets not far below fixed indebtedness. The company will, of course, have to use some of its current assets to complete its new project in Montreal.

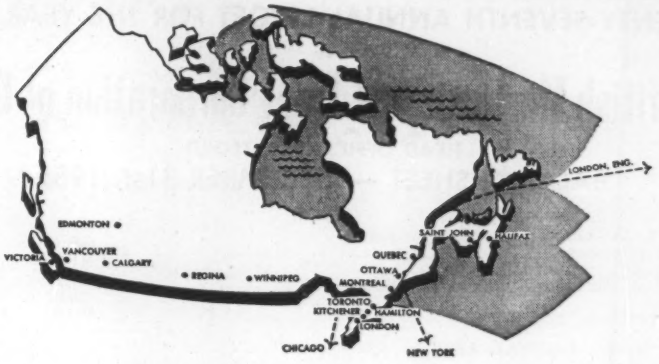
Reputation and management of the company appear to be of a calibre to permit maintenance of its position in the industry.

United Keno

Do you think United Keno has a chance to show higher earnings this year? Is it a buy?—L.G., Newmarket, Ont.

United Keno earnings will respond to the price of lead and zinc—and prospects for an increase are good.

Market valuation of any mining property, of course, reflects opinion as to the property's possibilities. If there were no



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Through our offices across Canada from Halifax to Victoria and our branches in New York and Chicago we are in touch with financial markets and business conditions in Canada and the United States. Current information on British and Continental markets is received through our office in London, England.

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Your enquiries concerning investment matters are welcome; we invite you to consult us.

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1955

OF

The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario

HEAD OFFICE—STRATFORD

BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31st, 1955

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office premises	$ 42,552.62	
Mortgages; principal	1,999,715.69	
Canadian municipal bonds; principal	50,618.23	
Stocks	223,425.00	
Cash on hand and in bank	170,600.00	
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS		$ 2,486,911.54
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages and agreements for sale; principal	$15,225,708.14	
Government of Canada bonds; principal	2,604,117.77	
Provincial government bonds; principal	362,885.40	
Cash on hand and in bank	101,207.33	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS		$18,293,918.64
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 984,960.85
		$21,765,791.03

NOTE: Bonds and stocks are shown at book value which, in the aggregate, is less than market value.

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Capital stock fully paid up		$ 1,000,000.00	
General Reserve Fund		1,200,000.00	
Special reserve against losses on mortgages		44,179.21	
Profit and Loss credit balance		134,752.10	
Estimated balance of income tax payable		46,685.75	
Dividends payable January 3rd, 1956		60,000.00	
All other liabilities		1,294.48	
TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES			$ 2,486,911.54
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT			
Guaranteed Investment Receipts			
Principal	$10,574,508.34		
Interest due and accrued	114,566.10		
		$10,689,074.44	
Trust deposits; principal and interest		7,604,844.20	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES			$18,293,918.64
ESTATES DEPARTMENT			
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds			$ 984,960.85
			$21,765,791.03

H. W. BAKER
Vice-President

W. H. GREGORY
President and Managing Director

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian Funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable March 15th, 1956 to Shareholders of record February 17th, 1956.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario
February 2nd, 1956

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty-six and one quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1956 payable April 2, 1956 to shareholders of record March 2, 1956.

By Order of the Board.

R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 30, 1956.

difference of opinion, there would be no stock market or horse races.

Present market valuation of UK is based on visible ore plus a chance for further ore, the extent of which no one can predict. Some mines have folded when they ran out of visible ore. Others have gone on to greater accomplishments.

Shareholders of UK are naturally optimistic as to its future and some have asked the management about the possibility of increasing concentrator capacity. Management has stated that this is not justified but this reply is, of course, based only on visible ore resources. It is not intended in any sense to suggest that the exploratory possibilities of the property have been exhausted.

Pend Oreille

We hold considerable shares in Pend Oreille. Would you please advise about its future prospects? We would like to sell, but the price per share is $2.00 less than we paid.—F.E.J., New Westminster, BC.

Pend Oreille is the rare phenomenon of an American mining company with a considerable market following in Canada.

Located in the state of Washington just south of the British Columbia boundary, this lead-zinc property is an extremely interesting one. A huge tonnage is envisioned, although no estimate of ore reserves has been issued. The plant is equipped to treat around a million tons a year.

This is a straight bet on the richness of the property and on the price of lead and zinc. Statistical data are hard to apply here. Fluctuating market values simply represent varying ideas as to worth. What you paid has nothing to do with whether you stay with the stock or not. You might note that many people have suffered complete reverses because they wouldn't settle for partial ones.

Lead and zinc look higher from here.

In Brief

What is your opinion of Madsen Red Lake as a buy?—J.T., Ottawa.

Madsen is a highly successful mine with considerable possibilities for the future, providing you believe in the prospects for gold.

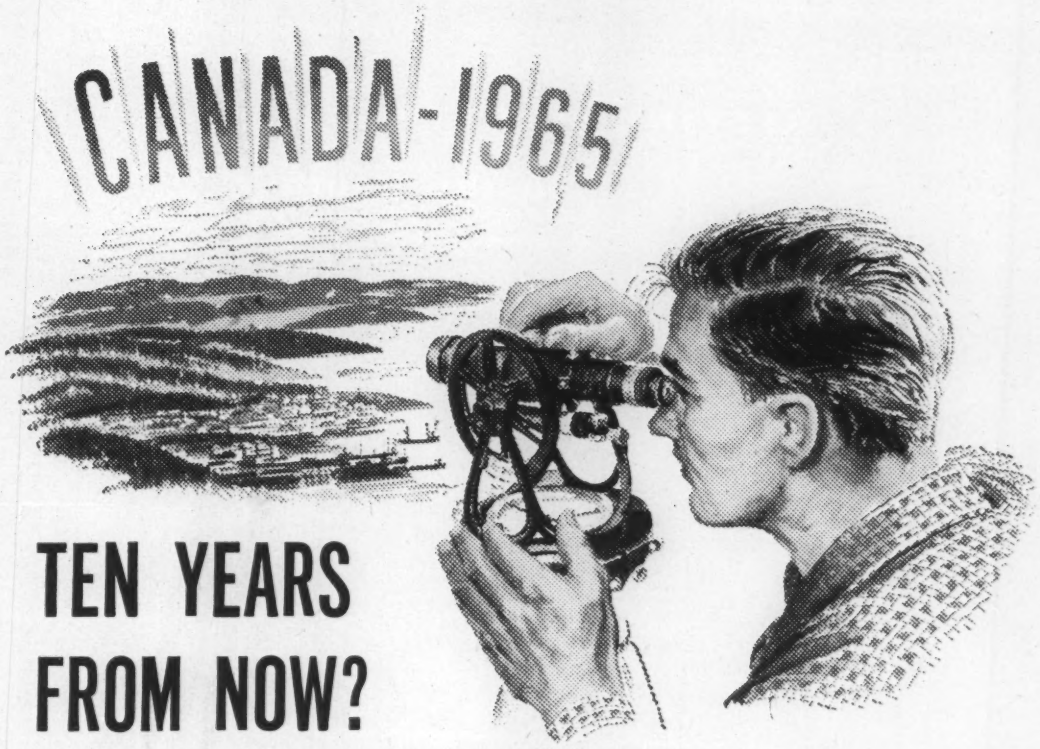
Is Steep Rock attractive at current levels? —C.W.F., Winnipeg.

It could be recommended as a business man's speculation, or from the standpoint of a calculated risk, although the price here looks a little steep.

Has Cathroy Larder Mines Ltd., any chances?—W.F., Peoria, Ill.

It retains a charter but so far the dividend larder has been bare. The company needs financial support.

How will we stack up



TEN YEARS FROM NOW?

What will be the value of Canada's production of goods and services? How large will our population be? How will the nation's economy stack up in the years ahead? These questions interest every Canadian.

This month's B of M Business Review attempts to answer them for you by analyzing Canada's development in the first ten postwar years and by outlining the main features of further growth in the decade ahead.

The B of M Business Review is an authoritative monthly publication . . . each issue contains a detailed survey of some aspect of the Canadian economy, or an over-all analysis of national business trends, together with reports on each region of the country.

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BANK OF MONTREAL
Business Review

JANUARY 27, 1956

A DECADE PAST—A DECADE HENCE

TEN full years have now gone by since the end of World War II. Crowded years they have been, the fastest ten-year period of progress in Canada's history. Even at a pace that in 1945 would have been thought impossible to achieve. The population has jumped by nearly 30%, an increase equivalent to the total population of Toronto. The physical volume of national output has risen by more than a third. New towns have been opened up more than a dozen, new products have appeared in retail trading areas, fundamental changes in the pattern of industry, trade, and labour have been established. There have been, too, many changes in the pursuits of Canadians, notably those of agricultural employment, have yet to be noted.

The Canadian economy, "1955 model", was very different from that of ten years ago, and the beginning of 1956 seems an appropriate time to take a look at the changes that have occurred. And, in reviewing the decade, to consider what further growth may be in store during the second. In the accompanying supplement to this Review, a few statistical supplements that serve to highlight in summary form the salient features of the expansion that has taken place since 1945. Projections have also been made, on the basis of available information and past trends, that point to a population in 1965 of a little over 19 millions and a gross national product in dollars of 1955 purchasing power of more than $36 billions, representing an increase of around 22% and 30%, respectively over the ten years. These forecasts are not, of course, to be taken literally: the assumptions on which they are based may prove ill-founded or be offset by other factors not foreseen. But they do indicate the possible lines along which the economy may run and may serve as a useful guide for the dialogue that must always serve as a basis of looking and planning ahead.

The dynamic force behind Canada's postwar growth has undoubtedly been the unprecedented expansion in the annual volume of capital expenditures on new plant, equipment and housing. As Table I [illegible] in the supplement shows, of the annual supply of goods and services available in Canada the proportion used for the creation of new physical assets has risen from 11.9% in 1946 to a 1955 figure of 18.9%. The building of [illegible] requirements existing at the end of the war, the new discoveries of oil, iron ore, and so extensive expansion of [illegible] emergency [illegible] and the needs for new housing, schools, hospitals, urbanized populations have all contributed to the [illegible] increasing importance of capital investment in the economy.

Basic, to any analysis of future prospects is the question whether or not this trend will continue. Should it do so, the proportion of available goods and services utilized for investment purposes will rise from the current 18½% to more than 25% by 1965. Such a proportion has seldom been reached in peacetime, and it may well be that capital-intensive economy [illegible] will be in the making. Yet there are a number of [illegible] suggest that, under way or in the planning [illegible] many manufacturing, power, and [illegible] for metals, which, [illegible] and unskilled [illegible] are, [illegible] and the natural resources that Canada [illegible] opportunities for limited development.

While capital expenditures [illegible] undoubtedly play an important role [illegible] the relative significance of [illegible] during the postwar period, [illegible] in the early postwar years Canada, [illegible] until the United States, [illegible] to compete [illegible] to make substantial purchases in North America to [illegible] industrial purchases in the United States [illegible] however, and other countries restricted their imports

THE BANK OF MONTREAL BUSINESS REVIEW is an analysis of Canadian business conditions and a summary of information received by the Bank from its branches throughout Canada and from its offices in Great Britain and the United States. Photostat copies of the Bank's publications, the Business Review is freely available upon request.

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Mrs. George Boyd Webster.

The Websters' Toronto home: stability in grey stone.

Happy Travellers

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MR. AND MRS. George Boyd Webster live in a spreading grey stone house erected about forty years ago, in the restful period between late Victorian and early modern architectural design. It is built in the generous tradition of the family home, and this suits Mr. and Mrs. Webster very well, since they have both a liking for tradition and a growing young family.

At present the North Toronto home is little more than a *pied à terre*. The Websters are enthusiastic travellers, who spend their winters in Jamaica, and their summers cruising on the family yacht, usually through the northern lakes. In between times, there are trips abroad or duck-shooting expeditions out West. Spring and fall weekends are usually spent at their livestock farm near Langstaff.

Wherever possible, Mr. and Mrs. Webster take along the family: George, aged six; David, aged three; and Carol, aged nine months. "Once they're all at school, they'll have to settle down," Mrs. Webster said. "We're staying together as long as we can." So the family has become a mobile unit, and George and David, at the age of six and three, are already experienced travellers, equally at home on land, in the air, or afloat.

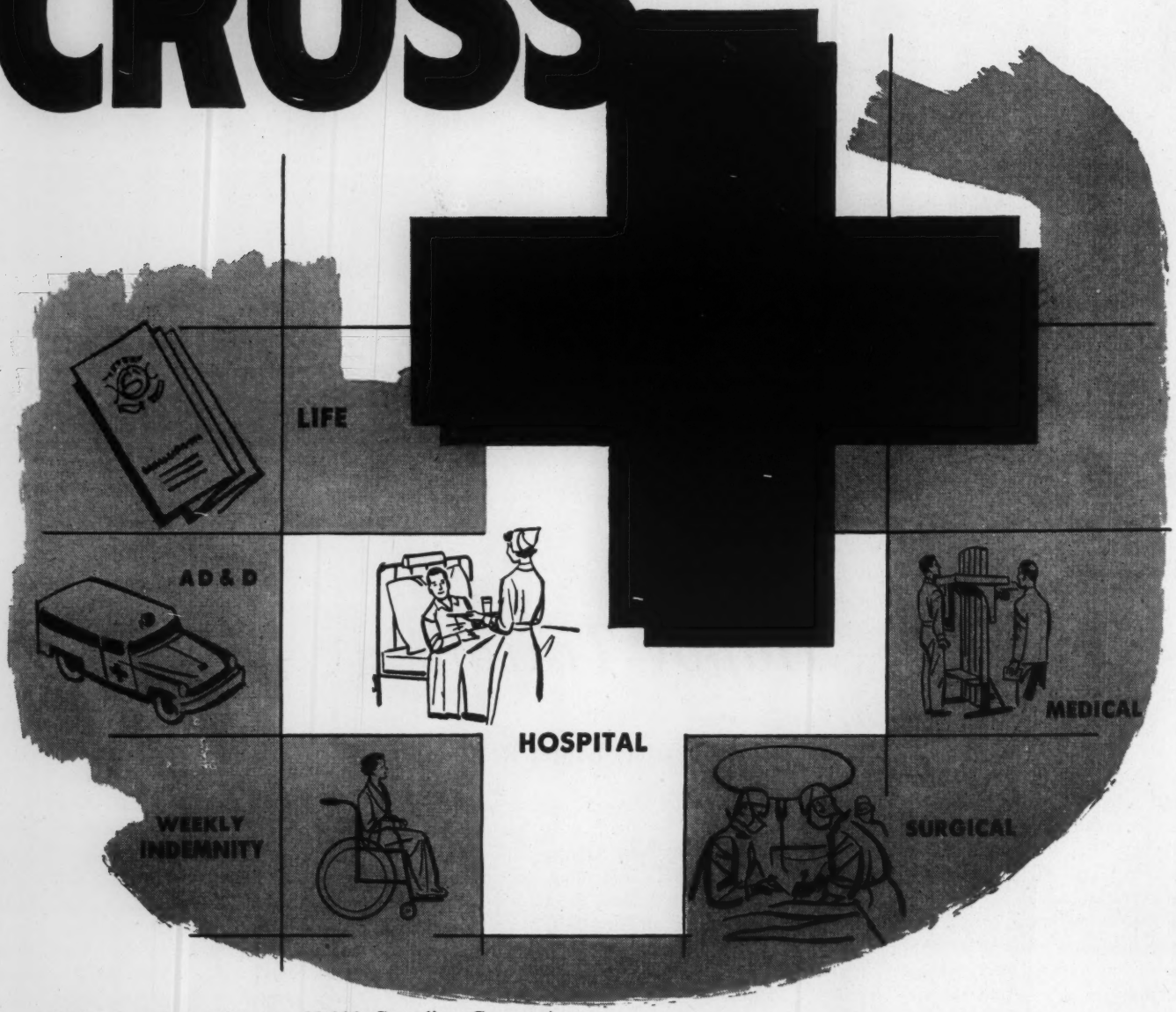
Conversation piece: Seascape with berries.

Mrs. Webster is an out-door enthusiast, and is at her happiest when she is hunting, shooting, or fishing; especially fishing. Last year, in Jamaica, she caught and landed a 350 lb. marlin, without assistance. While this is fairly spectacular, it isn't unprecedented, in deep-sea fishing circles. She intends to try for the marlin record, which is something over half a ton. Meanwhile she keeps in training while in Jamaica with a two-mile swim a day.

It sounds like a vigorous program, but there is nothing of the hardbitten sportswoman in her attractively feminine appearance, nor in her manner, which is gentle and convent-bred. (She is a graduate of Loretto College, Toronto.) Her enjoyment of sports lies partly in a quick enthusiasm for anything she undertakes, partly in her high susceptibility to the enthusiasms of others. "My husband has always liked hunting and fishing and I soon found that I liked outdoor life as

BLUE CROSS

fits into any Health-Welfare programme



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much as he did," she said. She is quite capable of sitting immobile through three hours in a duck blind, and enjoying every minute of it.

She would probably sit on committees with exactly the same patience and enthusiasm if the rather transitory pattern of her life at present didn't make it impractical. "I like community work," she said, "but since I am always out of town when the bazaar season starts, it didn't seem fair to attach my name to committees." The Websters are now building a home in Jamaica and expect to divide their time among their two permanent homes, their farm, their yacht, and travel abroad. It makes a very satisfactory design for living, but it doesn't allow a great deal of opportunity for identifying oneself solidly with any given community or its projects.

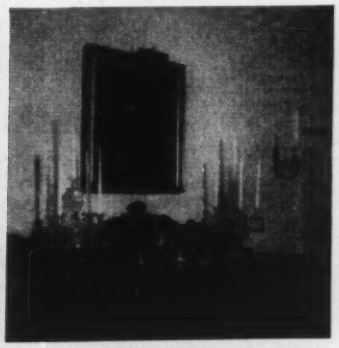
Mr. Webster, who is a graduate of McGill University, engaged in the mahogany trade in South Africa before returning to Canada to take up mining engineering. A man of varied and lively interests, he has made a study of period design, and the impressive dining-room furniture in the Toronto home was built to his own design from mahogany he had specially selected and brought with him from South Africa.

Though carefully traditional, the Webster interiors have the air of intimacy that is possible only through highly personal selection and arrangement. The drawing room is formal, but there is nothing forbidding about its formality. It is a friendly room, designed for special and festive occasions. Most of the family living is done in the adjoining room, officially known as the sunroom but with little resemblance to the perched rectangular glass box that usually goes by that name. It is a charming spacious room, with furniture upholstered in jonquil yellow, and a wide curved embrasure of windows facing south.

"I've always thought that this would make rather a nice staircase for a bride to throw her bouquet down," Mrs. Webster said as we came into the entrance hall.

With its polished oak panelling and a window, draped in burgundy velvet, which rises to a height of two storeys, it looks as though it might have been designed for exactly that romantic purpose. Since Carol is hardly out of her bassinet, however, the Webster staircase will have to wait some time for that picturesque ceremony.

The living-room (above) is a formal but friendly room, used more for festive occasions, while the sunroom, gay with jonquil yellow and bright with light from its southern exposure, is the centre for family activities.



Mr. Webster's interest in period design and fine woods is evident in the richness of the panelling and the handsome dining-room furniture.

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Letters

Use of Resources

Your criticism of the brief presented to the Gordon Commission by R. M. Fowler had more idealism than good sense in it. If we think that Canada will be anything more than a supplier of raw materials, we are refusing to face reality. We lack the population to support any considerable amount of secondary industry, and will still lack it twenty years from now. If our labor costs were low, we could do without a big domestic market, but these costs have moved steadily towards parity with the United States. If we had an economic union with the USA, the whole situation would change, of course, and we could look forward to the growth of a well-rounded economy. But economic union is a dirty phrase these days, to be jeered or roared at by all proud Canadians—even though we are in the fullest sense economic dependents of the Americans . . .

CALGARY J. T. RICHARDSON

Newsprint Bill

Your comment on the Newsprint Bill of Premier Duplessis ignores the satisfactory amendments to the initial draft. Permit me to point out to you that decisions by the Control Board will now be subject to review, that supplies of newsprint to Quebec newspapers are assured and that the terms of control imposed on the manufacturers are eased. In other words, the Bill is a moderate measure designed to ensure that private profiteers will be unable either to plunder one of the province's major resources or to victimize the province's newspapers. I suggest that an apology to Mr. Duplessis is in order . . .

MONTREAL FRANK J. HOGAN

Editor's note: Our comment was in print before the amendments were made to the Newsprint Bill. But we have no apologies. The Bill has been amended in detail but not in intent.

Censorship

There is a satanic plausibility to Morley Callaghan's argument against censorship of books. Leave it to the law, he says; it is an offence to publish and distribute indecent literature. Well, in this case the law is an ass, as Mr. Callaghan clearly shows. Under the present terms of reference, how is one to prove indecency? The law must be tightened, but until that happens it is the duty of citizens to use their own judgment . . . There is a difference, too, in age and experience: what may be harmless to a mature person can be extremely harmful to a child or an adolescent. We do not permit liquor to be sold to minors, yet liquor can be no more demoralizing to young people than the filth that can be purchased on newsstands for 25 or 35 cents . . .

LONDON, ONT. MARY E. MULQUEEN

Pearson as PM?

I congratulate you on the excellent article appearing in the January 7th issue on the Honorable Lester Pearson. Having lived in both the British Isles and the United States of America, I know the high regard in which he is held in both countries. It would seem to me that his background and training would fit him ideally for the office of Prime Minister.

HARTFORD, CONN. J. GRANT IRVING

Lower and Canadians

Congratulations to Prof. Lower for his able article. His views are decidedly pessimistic and he has reason to be, as any thinking person will realize. Canadians have little pride of birth . . . But the biggest question to me . . . is not so much who will own Canada but will there be anyone left to own anything . . .

WOODSTOCK, ONT. E. C. GOEDEN

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